The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH. 11, 1868.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate having yesterday notified the House of its readiness to proceed with the trial of the President, it is expected that the managers will take in the Articles to day, in which case the Senate will to-morrow resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment and issue its summons to the President to appear at its bar on a day to be fixed, either in person or by counsel, and answer to the articles exhibited. When he shall have appeared in obedience to the summons, entering a plea of "guilty," or "not guilty," a day will then be designated for the commencement of the trial, which, when so begun, will proceed from day to day until its termination. The summons will probably be issued forthwith, and the appearance day may be fixed for to-morrow, but, after a plea is entered, a reasonable period will be allowed to the President for the preparation of his defense. The commencement of the trial should not therefore be looked for before the next week.

Two additional articles were yesterday reported by the Managers to the House and adopted,—one being substantially the same as proposed on Monday by Gen. BUTLER in the House by way of amendment and then rejected, and the other a new article, said to be drawn up by Judge BINGHAM. These articles charge the President with designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, by bringing it into contempt, and by impairing and destroying the regard and respect in which the legislative power should be held by the people. These two new articles, specifying Mr. JOHNSON's public speeches in support of the charges, differ only in this, that the first cites his public declarations at Washington, August 18th, 1866, at Cleveland, September 3d, and at St. Louis, September 8th, while the other confines the case to the Washington speech alone.

IT IS a very great mistake to suppose that, in adding the two subsequent Articles of Impeachment, based upon the President's inflammatory and revolutionary speeches of 1866, the House have been governed by any apprehensions as to the insufficiency of the Articles previously adopted. It has simply recognized and conceded the universal public demand. Now that the business for two years threatened is at last taken in hand, that thorough work shall be made of it—that not only his recent and confessed violations of law shall be charged against the offender, but that his whole official career of Executive usurpations and encroachments, his warfare upon the constitutional rights of the law-making power, and his arrogant and despotic refusal to yield to the will of a loyal people for the enforcement of law in the rebel States, and for the absolute security of all the rights which it cost four years of agonizing trial to establish a title to—all these crimes illustrated and set clearly forth in the light of his own incendiary and treasonable proclamations of war against Congress—shall also now be presented against him for judgment. We believe that he will be found guilty and dismissed from the high office which he has so misused long before the Court reaches these two articles in its verdict, but it will finally pronounce, upon these, not only that ANDREW JOHNSON has violated specified laws, but that he has been for nearly three years the great obstacle in the way of Union and Peace, and shall be dealt with accordingly. That is what the additions to the indictment mean, and no citizen need hope, or fear, that Congress is faltering in its high purpose, or doubtful of its triumphant issue.

MR. JOHNSON is but indifferently sustained by some of his Cabinet officers, his "privy counsellors," as he royally entitles them. Mr. Seward, whose cautious and evidently conscientious statement of the facts relative to the "misunderstanding" between the President and General Grant, as to the continued occupation of the War Office, was anything but a cordial endorsement of Mr. Johnson's opinions or allegations, is completely unknown to public rumor or commentary in the stirring events which have since followed so rapidly. He does nothing, says nothing, and evidently wishes to be considered an unknown quantity in the losing game to which the President has committed himself. And now, still later, Mr. McCulloch has felt it to be his duty to direct certain details connected with the New York Custom House, contrary to the express directions of the Executive. The Secretary of the Treasury is able, in the light of current events, to discover and follow the proper path of his official duty, no longer yielding his own discretion to the simple will of Mrs. Perry's friend in a high place. When the President was informed that Mr. McCulloch had thus disregarded his wishes as to the matter at New York, "My God!" he exclaimed, "is there no one I can trust?" Thus, one by one, his few friends and personal adherents are deserting him.

SOME REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS manifest concern lest the Office Tenure Act, after the consummation of impeachment, shall be found an embarrassment. We do not share in this anticipation. By the express terms of the Constitution the Senate is made to participate in the appointing power. It is authorized to give "advice" beforehand, and "consent" afterwards, if it shall see proper, in the case of every removal or appointment. A strong tendency has prevailed for thirty years to ignore this rightful prerogative of the Senate; to make the President an imperial monarch, elected for a term of years; and to make all placemen under the Government depend upon his fiat for continuance or promotion. It is time to get back from this dangerous ground to the solid basis of Republican ideas and habits.

NO POWER is more certainly in the Constitution than that of impeachment. One of the greatest needs of the Republic for a full generation has been such an exhibition of this lawful power as would curb the despotic tendencies increasingly manifested in the Executive department. That arm of the Government has steadily encroached on the other two, seeking to absorb all authority into itself. If republican institutions are to be maintained among us: if the rights of the people to regulate public affairs are to be censured; these encroachments must be so decidedly rebuked as to put an end to them. A President impeached and deposed, will make all Presidents, for a long period, keep in their legitimate sphere.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT were presented to the Senate yesterday by the Managers, who were attended by the body of the Representatives. The Democratic members, who refused to take part in the presentation and remained in their seats in the hall of the House, by thus refusing to recognize an expressly constitutional proceeding, the formalities of the highest Court of Justice known to the law, sanctioned by precedents and sustained by the practice of the government for nearly seventy years, accomplished nothing except a display of copperheadism pure and simple—a spirit of venomous but blind disloyalty. They will think better of it after a while and may be relied upon to attend the trial with faithful regularity.

OHIO has spoken out through her Republican State Convention, held yesterday, for Grant and Wade, for President and Vice President.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 10. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

THE NEW ARTICLES.

It is said that when Judge CHASE was impeached in 1804 the article on which he came so near being convicted was that wherein he was accused of making a disgraceful harangue, which the Article declared was "highly censurable in any person, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in one occupying a high official position." The Article against Mr. JOHNSON, reported from the managers by Gen. BUTLER, and accepted by the House on Tuesday, adopts the phraseology we have quoted, evidently taking the CHASE Article as a precedent. Extracts from the Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis speeches are cited as the basis of the Article and the intent is charged thereby to bring the legislative power into disgrace, impairing the popular respect and exciting the popular odium and resentment. This article was adopted against twelve Republican votes in the negative.

The BINGHAM article refers to the President's speech of August 18th, 1866, at Washington, which affirmed Congress to be a Congress of only a part of the States, and as not fully authorized to exercise legislative power, to his effort, pursuant to the declarations of that speech, on the 21st of February, 1868, to prevent Secretary Stanton from resuming the duties of the War Office, and thereby to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, to his unlawful contriving and devising of means to prevent the execution of the Act of March 2d, 1867, regulating the transmission of military orders to the army, and to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction Act of the same last mentioned date, and charges that therein the President was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

In the Washington speech of August 18, 1866, above referred to, the President, replying to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who in behalf of a Committee had presented to him the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, thus spoke of Reconstruction, of his own part therein, and of the XXXIXth Congress then existing:

"As the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and moving element opposing us. * * * We have seen hanging, upon the verge of the Government as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be the Congress of the United States; in fact, a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for union when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable, instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands a representative of another department of the Government. * * * * We have seen a Congress gradually overreach step by step upon Constitutional rights and violate, day after day and month after month, fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers, which, if allowed to be exercised, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. * * * * When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens (the Philadelphia Convention) and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat, at least since 1787."

What other portions of this remarkable speech may be especially relied upon by the Managers to sustain that Article, we are, of course, unable to say. The whole tenor and effect of the harangue is in consonance with the spirit of the passages we have quoted; but generally more guarded in language. From his first word to his last, the speech can bear no other construction, and must have been expressly intended to excite popular dissatisfaction with the law-making power, and to inflame it if possible into an open resistance. Forgetting all the other arbitrary and tyrannical words or deeds of this bad man, taking up only the Washington speech and learning for the first time, from its declarations, denunciations and inuendoes, the state of political affairs in the country at that moment, no fair-minded and intelligent reader could avoid being shocked and appalled at the danger to public liberty as depicted by the speaker if his words were to be believed, or correspondingly incensed by the reckless and revolutionary assault upon the cause of Public Liberty, Loyalty to the Union and Constitutional Legislation which it really was. And its perusal to-day, in the light of the President's whole intermediate career, does not more indignantly stir up the patriot's heart against a Chief Magistrate who could have dared thus to belie and denounce the supreme legislative power of the people, than, at that day, in all our uncertainties and anxieties as we realized the dangers of the crisis, did every loyal man in the land execrate the traitor who sought in the subversion of law to promote the ends of his own wicked ambition.

The feeling of patriotic indignation found expression everywhere in the loyal States. In the press, in the large public meetings which were instantly held, and in all the talk of private citizens, the darlag usurpations and treasonable assumptions of the President were unsparingly donounced. Our own journal faithfully expressed the public apprehensions and prophetically indicated the future danger and the proper remedy, when, in the GAZETTE of August 20th, 1866, an article written in the very moment when the people were almost stunned by ANDREW JOHNSON's wicked audacity, concluded with these words: "This man has power, unless impeached, for two years and upwards. Into what further excesses he will plunge it is unsafe to predict. But, judging him from the past, even sober-minded people have reason to look upon the future with apprehension and alarm." And, from that day to this, the plain duty and the imperative necessity for impeachment has been recognized and urged by many thoughtful and earnest friends of the Republic. The first resolution offered in Congress in favor of the proceeding was presented by Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, on the 7th of January ensuing, but failed, like all subsequent propositions of the same character until the present, to receive the approval of the House.

Now, at last, the work of crushing a rebellion in arms will be crowned by peaceful proceedings under the Constitution and laws to purge usurpation and treason from the high places of the State. The Grand Inquest of the people have settled upon their indictment and it was yesterday presented to the Senate. After a few preliminary forms, the trial will be commenced and prosecuted to its conclusion. And whatever the result may be, it will be acquiesced in by a people which has not yet learned to disobey the laws or to justify such disobedience in any citizen, the highest or the lowest.

IT IS instructive and edifying to notice how vehemently in favor of impeachment all those Republican journals are which three short months ago denounced the project as a "sham" and a "farce." The weather-cock of public opinion has shifted, and, with dextrous facility, they have shifted with

STABILITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

When we have considered the fate of ancient republic and the growing evils of our own, as our cities have increased in numbers, wealth and vice, we have sometimes for a moment doubted the permanency of our cherished form of government. The advantages may far exceed the disadvantages, but the ignorance, crime, unscrupulous character of many party leaders, ready at any time to resort to the worst means and endanger the dearest interests of our country to secure their success, the willingness of our best citizens to be led and to vote for the men designated by a few ambitious and often ignorant and unprincipled persons, have compelled us to see some dark spots in what we have been taught to regard as unclouded brightness.

The past few years have tested our Government in new and unexpected ways. Heretofore we had enjoyed smooth and safe seas, for the navigation of which our great chart amply prepared us. We had encountered no gales or breakers to test the strength of our bark. The power and grandeur exhibited as we have moved steadily and firmly and successfully on through a most formidable civil war, in which the slave oligarchy, well combined with large numbers of Northern sympathizers, a navy scattered, an army largely controlled by Southern men—a war in which were marshalled the largest armies ever known, with the most formidable engines—have been the height of the sublime. Difficulties not anticipated and not provided for by the Constitution had to be met.

Then came the sudden stroke taking off our great and good leader, without turning our gallant ship a single point from her course. To provide for the large war debt, equitably to put on the tax, the least to cripple trade, and to restore the "erring sisters" to the great family, involved great difficulties. And this, too, had to be done with an officer at the head of the Government, ignorant, self-willed, vicious, and a traitor to all the dearest interests of the land. And now, our loyal Congress, having long held firmly to the issues of the war, to a form of reconstruction which would save us from shame and from a loss of all the expenditure of treasure and blood poured out, have impeached the head of the nation, who wished to surrender all we have at such vast cost gained, to render himself a despot, who despised the representatives of the people and sought to swerve to his treasonable purposes the generals of the army.

And although events are marching on rapidly to the removal from his high place of this man, despised by all parties, whose rule was commenced in drunkenness and continued in madness and rage, after the first few days all is calm and the pulse of the nation is setting down to its accustomed place.

This Roman firmness, this steady adherence to the right, this disregard of men of whatever position if wrong, this encountering and overcoming of difficulties of the greatest magnitude, watched by enemies eager to witness ruin rather than the success of the friends of free dom, give assurance that fears are groundless; that we shall outride safely the gale, and when refitted, we shall be able to maintain the great principles of our government for ages. Without commotion, without bloodshed, the President will, we believe, be removed from office and sent back to private life, where only the disgrace of an Arnold awaits his memory. In the events of these few years his history is without a parallel.

THE SOUTH NOT AFRICANIZED.

Let our Democratic friends possess their souls in patient comfort; the Southern States, although containing a population of free citizens not more than one-half of whom are white, are still very far from being Africanized. The white race even now largely predominates in the control of public affairs, and could easily wield a still greater influence if it would abandon its foolish and dangerous policy of non-action under the laws of Congress. In Virginia less than one-fourth of the Convention are colored men; in North Carolina less than one ninth; in Mississippi less than one-tenth; in Louisiana they have a majority; in Florida they are one-fourth; in Georgia less than one-eleventh; in Alabama one-fifth; in Arkansas less than one-fifteenth, and in South Carolina they are about equal. There is but one Southern Convention which they actually control, and in all the rest their minority is surprisingly small. And as, by the Constitution, Senators require nine years and Representatives seven years of citizenship, at least two years yet must elapse before the white race can be deprived of its exclusive tenancy of the Congressional Halls.

WITH ALL the furious gasconade of Messrs. BROOKS, WOODWARD & Co., their protests and indignant denunciations of the Radical designs "to overthrow the government," to "destroy the temple of our liberties,' &c., &c., it is well enough to understand that they are merely talking for buncombe, and really have no anxieties in the matter, except to improve all the current chances for making a little partizan capital. In point of fact, they not only regard the impeachment, and its result in the conviction and removal of the Executive, as settled things, but incline to regard them as really beneficial to the interests of their own party. A President, with no party of his own, whose immense official patronage already threatens to demoralize the Democratic organization but has utterly failed to affect the Republican ranks, a man whom they dare not take up as a candidate, but who, if neglected, could and no doubt would embarrass their whole campaign, is, for all practical uses to them, better out of the way than remaining in his office. Hence they have no hesitation, privately, at Washington and elsewhere, in exhibiting their real sentiments. For example, in the House, when the two additional articles were presented and after the adoption of the first one, a correspondent says:

Mr. Bingham presented an article, which he said had the unanimous support of the managers, and called for its obvious consideration. Messrs. Brooks and Eldridge got up a general laugh on inquiries as to whether it was important enough to print. Mr. Butler went over and held a little levee with these and other Democrats, in which there was an immense amount of good humor visible, and while the voting was in yeas, no one on the floor, since impeachment became the earnest thing it now is, has impressed the House with the idea that he was in reality a friend of the President.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS, regarding the construction of the Connellsville Railroad as not only a certainty but almost an accomplished fact, predicts that its construction will cut off from Philadelphia a large portion of its present Western trade, which will seek the new "short road to the sea," and urges that a drainage so injurious be "headed off," by the construction of another line from Connellsville eastward, "via Somerset and Bedford to Chambersburgh, and which, prolonged in time through Gettysburg, would offer an exceedingly direct and available route from Pittsburgh to our port."

MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

A Medical College for women has been organized at Cleveland, under very favorable auspices. The Board of Trustees is composed principally of women, Mrs. C. A. SEAMAN, M. D., being President, and at the close of its first term, or course of lectures, a few days since, several degrees were conferred, all of them honorary but one. That only a single graduate should thus have acquired a degree is readily accounted for from the fact that the project for the establishment of the College itself was not entertained until late last autumn, and was then suggested and carried into effect, in consequence of the refusal of one of the other three Medical Colleges of that city to receive the female student who has now the honor of receiving the first degree in this new College. It is stated in the Cleveland journals that ample arrangements have been made for the next winter's course, under able professors; a hospital is likely to be added, and a large attendance of students is confidently expected.

We regard this movement at Cleveland as a significant mark of the progress of social knowledge in the interpretation of individual duty, and in its application to meet the needs of suffering humanity. The tendency of the age is toward the elimination of specific truths from the results of social experience, and to their practical application in all the business of the world. We are no longer content with vague generalities, but are more and more daily led to analyze the heretofore accepted ideas which have controled society in its divisions of labor and responsibility, rejecting as unsound all those which will not bear the closest and most absolute practical development, but adopting and utilizing such as bear the test.

This constitutes an enlightened progress, and whether it concerns political or individual obligations, is equally sustained by intelligent reason and by the imperative demands of social interest. At this day we more and more claim and exercise the largest liberty of thought and of action. We are coming daily to clearer views of the broad chasm between liberty and license, and the temptation to cross it is lessened, as all our social energies are given fuller play and a wider scope in the legitimate field. We revere old institutions, established things, but it is only after we are quite assured that they are based upon truth and carried up by the plumb-line; while no social wrong, political injustice, or individual error can look at this day to any amount of time-honored usage for its protection from scrutiny or condemnation.

In this spirit we welcome the movement at Cleveland, as we have heretofore cordially accepted movements elsewhere, in our own country and abroad, for the restoration of woman to her equal share of such social duties, privileges and responsibilities as, by her physical and mental constitution, she may be qualified to assume. Of these, none can be assigned to her, for her equal participation at least, with a more undeniable fitness, than the great work of ministering to the physical needs of suffering humanity. And it should rather be for her to say whether, in all that concerns the care and cure of the ailments of her sex, she would admit our own even to a share in the duty.

The progress of enlightened sentiment upon this subject is very satisfactorily stated by *Harper's Weekly* in the annexed paragraph:

"Notwithstanding the most determined hostility to the demands of the age for female physicians, institutions for their educational preparation for professional practice are rapidly multiplying. The ball first began to move in the United States, and now a female medical college is in successful operation in old fogy medical London, where the favored monopolizes of physic and surgery were resolved to keep out all new ideas in their line by acts of Parliament. But, alas! the ice-walls of opposition are melting, and even in Russia a woman has graduated with high medical honors. Female physicians are increasing rapidly, and their services are sought for by their own sex, as they should be, with thankful hearts for such balm in Gilead."

AN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Col. BENTON, in a note, in his abridgment of the Congressional Debates, thus describes the manner in which the Senate Chamber was prepared for the trial of Judge CHASE:

"The Senate Chamber was fitted up in a style of appropriate elegance. Benches, covered with crimson, on each side, and in a line with the chair of the President, were assigned to the members of the Senate. On the right and in front of the chair a space was assigned to the managers, and on the left a similar box to Mr. Chase and his counsel, and chairs allotted to such friends as he might introduce. The residue of the floor was occupied with chairs for the accommodation of the members of the House of Representatives, and with boxes for the reception of the foreign ministers, and civil and military officers of the United States. On the right and left of the chair, at the termination of the benches of the members of the Court, boxes were assigned to stenographers. The permanent gallery was allotted to the Indiscriminate admission of spectators. Below this gallery, and above the floor of the House, a new gallery was raised, and fitted up with peculiar elegance, intended primarily for the exclusive accommodation of ladies. But this feature of the arrangement, made by the Vice President, was at an early period of the trial abandoned, it having been found impossible to separate the sexes! At the termination of this gallery, on each side, boxes were specially assigned to ladies attached to the families of public characters. The preservation of order was devolved on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the District of Columbia, who was assisted by a number of deputies."

THE CONSPIRACY ACT.

The Act of July 31, 1861, entitled as above, upon which some of the Articles of Impeachment against Mr. Johnson are founded, runs as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the Court shall determine, for a period not less than six months, nor greater than six years; or by both such fine and imprisonment."

THE New York *Times* thus alludes to the baseless insinuation of Democratic journals that Chief Justice Chase will use his personal and official influence to screen the great offender:

"So far as the Presidential interests of Mr. Chase are concerned, there is no sacrifice we would not make, no test of friendship we would not gladly undergo. Nothing would gratify us more than to see the great leader and statesman of the Republican party—our captain and chief, and dearly-trusted friend—elevated to the Presidential office. Rather, however, than have this great act of justice arrested, and a most mischievous chief-magistrate improperly retained in the position he disgraces, we would see Mr. Chase's Presidential canvass drifting among the icebergs of the Polar Sea."

EPHEMERIS.

—Bishop Stevens is convalescent.

—The Southern rice crop is large.

—Italy is threatened with civil war.

—Maryland killed the eight hour law.

—Abbott is to do Grant up in history.

—Mining is exciting at Central City.

—Brown, the founder of Omaha, is dead.

—The Idaho Chinese are in destitution.

—Augusta (Me.) has had an earthquake.

—Chase, it is said, does not want the Presidency.

—Gold has been discovered in Franklin, Georgia.

—Gen. Joe Hooker is recovering his health at Rome.

—Cotton growers are rejoicing at the advance in the staple.

—The Southern Indiana tobacco crop is now ready for market.

—The National Cemetery at Nashville is nearly completed.

—The rolling mills of Chattanooga (Tenn.) are all in operation.

—The recent sleet destroyed hundreds of fruit trees in this section.

—Massachusetts has fifty-three thousand more women than men.

—New Albany has a religious revival. It needed something of that sort.

—Not a stick or stone marks the last resting place of old Zach Taylor.

—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to be supplied with rails from England.

—Quincy, Ill., has a colored woman one hundred and thirty-five years old.

—Philadelphia is full of young men from the country seeking employment.

—Buffalo has a young scapegrace, thirteen, married, drunken and a wife beater.

—The New Albany *Journal* says that "mercy to Johnson is cruelty to the State."

—The Dale creek bridge on the Union Pacific road is 2,000 feet long and 211 feet high.

—Pendleton will run independent for the Presidency if the Democrats fail to nominate him.

—Mobile has six Andrew Johnsons who voted at the last municipal election. We pity Mobile.

—Dan Rice holds a pew in every church of Girard. He takes a multitude of ways to get to heaven.

—Africa has a King with three hundred wives and seven hundred children, and both still increasing.

—Gen. Sherman said in Cincinnati recently, "Gen. Grant is right, sir; Gen. Grant is right in this matter."

—Four hundred thousand pounds sterling are distributed yearly as prize money at the race courses in England.

—A bald journalist in a neighboring city offers one thousand dollars for a tale so tragical as to make his hair stand on end.

—Gen. Chambers, of Louisville, had a daughter presented to him last week on his seventy-fourth birthday. Something to be proud of.

—Boston has a French male modiste who fits ladies with garments at a fashionable dressmaking establishment. The sub is progressive.

—It is disputed whether the rich Morcus mines belong to Colerado or New Mexico, a difference arising from the want of a defined parallel.

—At a meeting of returned soldiers held in Baltimore resolutions sustaining Mr. Johnson were passed. We presume they were confederates.

—Brooklyn pickpockets operate at funerals. While hot tears are streaming over the cheeks of the mourners, they steal the contents of their pockets.

—The State Senate of Iowa has passed a bill admitting womrn to practice at the bar. We should like to have a fair woman plead our case were we on trial.

—A landlady in Buffalo left a large ortune to a young gentleman boarder, because he never said her victuals were wretched, her butter strong or her tea weak.

—A perpetual motion has been produced by a Mr. Wright, of Petersburg, Va., so a paper of that place gravely declares. He was eleven years in mastering the difficulty.

—A philosopher has divided human beings into two classes, benefactors and malefactors. He should have said laborers and loafers. To the one we owe all that is good, to the other all that is evil. What the one does the other undoes.

—A new plow, having six iron blades instead of a share, has been invented in San Francisco. The blades dip into the ground as they revolve, and not only turn and pulverize the earth, but also serve to aid in propelling the machine. This plow can be driven either by steam or horse power, and will trench a strip from six to eight feet wide. Very nice on paper.

—A splendid new Chinese theatre was dedicated recently in San Francisco. Incense was burned profusely; the leading characters of the histrionic drama, in gorgeous costume, were on the stage; smoke was blown against the four walls, representing the four quarters of the globe, from whence intelligence is invoked, and other ceremonies were performed; the whole closing with the beheading of a cock and a grand display of fireworks.

—Impeachment is the order of the day. Congress impeaches Johnson, Massachusetts threatens her Governor for vetoing the Constabulary, West Virginia brings Judge Hindman to trial for admitting, free of the iron clad oath, rebel attorneys to practice law, and the Board of Aldermen of New York want Gov. Fenton arraigned for not enforcing a law regulating New York City affairs.

—This is the latest item of fashionable gossip from Michigan:—"Mr. Mis-quah-wah-bow-you is engaged to Miss Mis-quah-quet-o-qua, daughter of Ne-be-nah-ah-nah-quot-way-be, the mighty hunter; Mr. Mah-kah-da-wah-bo-yon to the dark-eyed Miss Mah-kah-da-qua; Mr. An-ne-ne-wah-bo-you to the belle of the forest, Miss Ah-qua-wah-bo-you; and Mr. Kish-ke-ne-je-ka-jah-shin to the chick-we-nauch, Miss Ah-qua-ke-che-won-o-qua."

—Edwin Forrest is worth $700,000; Barney Williams, $350,000; Edwin Booth, $150,000; Maggie Mitchell, $150,000; W. J. Florence, $100,000; John Brougham, $75,000; J. E. Murdoch, $65,000; J. E. Owens, $125,000; Joseph Jefferson, $75,000; F. S. Chanfrau, $75,000; J. H. Hackett, $50,000; Lucille Western, $150,000; J. Lester Wallack, $150,000; Mrs. John Drew, $30,000; J. S. Clarke, $150,000; Laura Keene, $150,000; Edwin Adams, $25,000; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, $25,000; Wm. Wheatley, $200,000; E. L. Davenport, $25,000; P. T. Barnum, $500,000.

—The design of the proposed Philadelphia Lincoln monument has been adopted. It is the work of Randolph Rogers, the American sculptor, at Rome. The figure is in a sitting posture, and will be nine feet high, and the pedestal, of granite, fourteen feet high. In his left hand Mr. Lincoln holds the Emancipation Proclamation, and in his right the pen with which he has just signed it. The upper side panels of the pedestal will be decorated with the arms of the United States on the one side, and those of the City of Philadelphia on the other, in bronze, the corners being supported with Roman *fasces*, also in bronze. On the lower corners of the pedestal are four American eagles supporting festoons of laurel, all in bronze. The bronze work is to be executed at the Royal Foundry, at Munich. The whole cost of the monument will be about $50,000, of which the Association has some $25,000.

Wendell Phillips on Impeachment.

We find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* the annexed report of Mr. Phillips' positions on the impeachment question, as stated in his lecture in that city on Monday evening:

"One of your journals said this morning that they could not see why I should speak on impeachment; that I knew no more about it than anybody else. I don't pretend to; but it is the duty of all to contribute what little we can to the general knowledge. This is the necessity of the hour; that we have got either by law, military or civil, to let in upon the South the great forces of the elements of the nineteenth century. Mr. Johnson's crime is that he set himself to defeat this purpose. From the first moment his hand and mind were felt in the Government, he undertook to turn back this great purpose of the nation. My wish to impeach him to-night is not technical, but because the man, by either his conscience or perverseness, had set himself up systematically to save the South from the verdict of the war, and the necessity of the epoch in which we live. Every single act since the summer of 1865 points in that direction. He undertook, without authority, to restore all the property of the Rebels into its hands. He would build up its strongholds by giving it all the capital which he could command. He undertook to anticipate Congress by bringing to the front exactly the element which revolution puts in the rear. Disregarding the statutes, he placed as Governors and other high officials men incompetent to take the oath of loyalty. He then allowed the violence of unappeased hatred of the malignant white race to wreak itself unheeded on the Union whites, and on the black race, and as the work proceeded he let loose the massacre at New Orleans, the butcher at Memphis, and the unblushing murder of four hundred unoffending men in General Thomas' District, and two thousand men of Texas.

He has been impeached for a single legal technical offense, and the article in your paper to which I referred, which undertakes to arraign my right to speak about impeachment, goes on with great ignorance to state that no matter how foolish the President was, he could not be arraigned for his follies, weaknesses or errors. He must have committed some great flagrant malignant act. Then he was never a great misunderstanding of the nature of impeachment. Never more forgetfulness of the fact that impeachment is the act of reserved sovereignty of a nation, stepping outside of all its laws, actuated by no precedent, responsible to no judge, bound to give no warning, at liberty to violate every legislative principle. You can not be indicted for an act which the statute has not previously warned you of. But the nation leaves itself at no such mercy in regard to its great executive officers. Anything which, in the judgment of the people, makes an Executive Magistrate unfit for his place, no matter whether the law has warned him of it or not, it is the law which the people make in the emergency, and the emergency makes the law. An Executive not indictable for his follies and weaknesses? Suppose Chief Justice Chase becomes idiotic, are we to leave him Chief Justice while he lives? You impeach him by a tribunal as solemn as the Senate, declaring that he is unfit for his office. Suppose the President becomes incapable from delirium tremens (applause), shall we refer him to a jury of doctors? But no, if he does a thing that renders him perverse and unfit to discharge his duties; if his brain softens; if habits unfit him; if he turns the White House into a brothel, and disgraces the nation; if he does anything that makes the magistrate unfit in the judgment of the people, even a hundred trust committed to him, then the sovereign people, by impeachment, reserve the power, irrespective of enactments, to sit in judgment upon him. A New Hampshire judge was impeached in the beginning of the nation for loose habits, and removed in consequence of a bench. Impeachment is the refuge of the common sense of the nation, which in the moment of difficulty says to the magistrate, you ought to have known by your common sense, and your moral sense, that this has unfitted you for your office. You ought to have known it, whether it stepped on a statute or not. It is evident that for over twenty four months, either from mental or moral incapacity, he has been unable to put himself in line with the great public necessity, and therefore he ought to go up. (Applause.) I am no great friend of the Legislature (Laughter.) I don't think they have acted with consummate wisdom on this occasion. It would have been infinite wisdom if, when he swung disgracefully around the circle, and the indignation of the people attended him, they had for that declared him unfit for any office. If, when stained with the blood of New Orleans, they had arraigned him for that; if, when he undertook to throw aside your great national policy by bringing forward the old leaders of the South, through his prostitution of the pardoning power; if the whole House of Representatives had undertaken in its own undoubted right to arraign him on technical grounds, they would have been sustained in it. We are not without a precedent for it. When, in 1689, the object of the English people was to get rid of James II, a large section of the nation said he was a Catholic and that we cannot trust him; another section said he has introduced troops to crush the people of England; another, he has prostituted his judiciary; another, that he has gone to France, and vacated his place. The question arose how to reconcile all these various charges. How shall we make one tangible accusation out of them all? They resolved without settling anything that the throne was vacant, whether by accident, by crime, by heedlessness, or by mistake, and being vacant, they filled it. Just so with that same Saxon sort of statesmanship, Congress has undertaken to arraign Johnson.

The journal here, of which I spoke, asks the question as if the simple act of the removal of Stanton was the ground of impeachment. Suppose a man enters your chamber at night, and you shoot him and when arraigned, you should ask, would you shoot a man for entering your chamber? Yes; if he enters though a closed doors, and with a pistol in his hand. His entering the door is the simple act that ends the long category of wrong-doing. Congress would not impeach Johnson for one simple infraction of the law if it had not been for his course; showing an intent to put at naught the wish of Congress, and of the masses of the people. It was the long series of acts that preceded the final denouement.

The Southern Elections.

The following is the text of the amendatory reconstruction bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress last week, and was sent to the President for his signature:

"An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration.

"SEC. 1. That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23d, 1867, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any such constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for the ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution, and at the same election the officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress."

JUDGE BLACK AND THE PRESIDENT.—A Washington correspondent says: Judge Black is credited with being the President's chief adviser, but he had been out of town for a week previous. Furthermore, I cannot help giving you Judge Black's own statement of the relations between Mr. Johnson and himself. Talking with a leading Senator about the matter one day, he said, as I hear: "The papers talk about me as the President's chief adviser. That's all humbug; he sends for me sometimes, but he rarely follows my advice; if he did he wouldn't make such a d—d fool of himself so often."

A Chapter on Inebriates.

The statistics of the institutions for the care and reformation of inebriates show that dissipation is increasing to an alarming extent throughout the country. The evil is by no means confined to the large cities, but has spread its baneful influence, since the close of the war, to towns, villages and hamlets. Old men who have been exemplary members of society for half a century have fallen victims to the fell destroyer, while youths in their teens become topers and drunkards before reaching their majority. Our own city affords a deplorable example of excessive drinking, and we are constrained to believe that it is increasing in all classes of society. Nearly all the capital crimes committed in this State during the past year can be traced directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The poisonous quality of liquor now being manufactured and sold by saloons has greatly increased the affliction known as "delirium tremens." A three day's spree in this age is sufficient to put a man in such a frame of mind that neither he nor any one else is safe. You can cut a set out of an old cast-away rubber shoe—cost nothing—no harm to the cow, and will save in a season several dollars worth of milk."

THE CABLE dispatches announce the death of the young King of Bavaria, Louis II., which occurred in the Royal Palace in Munich on last Friday. The event must have been sudden, as there had been no previous mention of his illness. King Louis was born August 25th, 1845, so that he was less than twenty-three years old. He had reigned but a short time, having succeeded to his father, King Maximilian II., on the 10th of March, 1864. He was a handsome looking young man, but of delicate physical organization. He never showed any aptness for politics, but was devoted to music. The King is succeeded by his brother, Otho, born April 27th, 1848. The mother, the Queen Dowager, was a daughter of the late Prince William, of Prussia, and is a woman of fine intelligence, and of character superior to that of either husband or sons.

OHIO has taken steps, through her Legislature, to solve the difficult problem of a woman's right to become the alience of property. The legislation they propose authorizes a transfer directly from the husband to the wife. The complications that have grown out of the many attempts in this country to break through the common-law difficulties relative to married women's property have become quite formidable even to lawyers. Transfers by and to women under coverture have to be hedged about by so many guards, or made by such troublesome routines, and withal are frequently the cover for so much fraud, that every lawyer, at least, will rejoice in seeing all disabilities of this kind removed, and women, married or single, enjoying the same property rights as men.

THE farmers, stock raisers and breeders of Michigan, will hold a State Convention at Pontiac, on the 10th of March, 1868. They expect to receive much benefit from the meeting.

Suffrage in the Northern States.

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage, on account of color.

MAINE gives the right of suffrage in every male citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE admits as electors "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

VERMONT gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old, who has resided one year in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the Constitution or write his name.

RHODE ISLAND gives to the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth $134, or renting $7 per year; and to every *native* citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid $1 tax or done militia service within the year.

CONNECTICUT gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men (if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Const

THE DAILY GAZETTE,
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PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868. NUMBER 60.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election in New Hampshire has certainly resulted in a Republican triumph, although we do not look for a largely increased majority over that awarded HARRIMAN last year. The returns received up to our hour of going to press indicate that the Republicans have not only held their own, but have made slight gains. Last year HARRIMAN was elected by a majority of 3,146 in a total vote of 63,503. From present appearances, we feel safe in estimating the Republican majority at 3,500.

RUMORS were rife at Washington yesterday of a contemplated *coup d' etat* by the President, in order to gain control of the War Office. For any further violation of the laws which he may intend, the friends of Order being forewarned are forearmed. But we do not think that even his intemperate recklessness will lead him to "put his head into the lion's jaws" until he finds that otherwise he has no longer a hope of success. When that hour does come, as come it will, he will attempt to drag down his opposers to the same ruin, or he is not the man we take him for. And for all that the country is prepared, with clear heads and strong arms on the lookout.

THE National House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, yesterday passed Mr. SCHENCK'S bill relieving from the five per cent. revenue tax all manufactures, excepting distilled and fermented liquors, tobacco, oil, gas, and certain kinds of wines. This action will be hailed with much joy by manufacturers who were, in many instances, operating with loss to themselves, and will tend to promote the general welfare of the masses. The burden has not been lifted one day too soon.

THE HOUSE, on Monday, sent to the Ways and Means Committee the resolution of Mr. BURR favoring the substitution of greenbacks for bonds. A motion to kill it, by laying it on the table, was lost by a vote of sixty-five to fifty-six. This disposal of the question for the present shows that the House intends to give the proposition a fair consideration, with a decision upon its merits. The Committees' report will be looked for with interest.

WE do not dispute that the Senate is a political court, and has the power, if not the right, to condemn an Executive that has violated the plainest principles of statesmanship. For example, if President the officer has refused or neglected to execute the laws passed by Congress, then, though he has broken no law, he is amenable for high crimes and misdemeanors in neglecting to execute them. —*Louisville Democrat.*

Whenever Democratic journals of character, and respected for their candor and ability, attempt to examine the principles involved in this impeachment, they must follow the same reasoning, and come inevitably to the same conclusion, as our Louisville cotemporary above quoted.

CONSOLIDATION—ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—As the townships make such strenuous opposition to consolidation, the following facts in regard to it may be interesting:

The relative proportions of the consolidated city as compared with the old city, according to the survey, is as follows:

The consolidated city, in acres, is	15,360
The old city	1,280
And acquired by consolidation	14,080

1,280 is contained in 15,360 twelve times making the old city one-twelfth part of the new.

This would rather suggest the attachment of the city to the townships as the more proper expression. And it would seem appropriate to say, that by consolidation the old city was attached to the others as a new township, so to say that these five townships of farm and garden lands have by the unanimous power of an Act of Assembly been converted into a city,

But when we come to enumerate the inhabitants of the sections we find the proportions are the other way.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-two votes for leading candidates at the last October election, the entire vote of the old city was..... 6,379

The vote of five townships for same candidates..... 1,581

The city vote over that of the townships..... 4,798

This was the vote for Supreme Judge, which is more reliable as to the number of votes than the vote on Governor, or on consolidation itself; because in the position in which the townships were placed as to voting, the result was regarded as a foregone conclusion both in the city and the townships, and many did not vote at all.

The vote, however, on consolidation was as follows:

In the city.....	6,079 for.	514 against.
In the townships	807 for.	992 against.

All that the townships ask by their bill now pending in the Legislature is not to be attached against their expressed will, but to be allowed a voice in the matter, and whenever any section becomes built up and ripe for city government, that such section may be admitted by a vote of the majority of its qualified voters and had the consent of the City Councils. They think that city government, such as that of our city or of any other city, is not suitable for country districts. They object to such wholesale annexation before there is any necessity for it or benefit to the country districts. If once permanently annexed they fear what it may lead to. They are threatened at the outset with a sixteen mill tax, with a hundred and fifty dollar business tax, with a hard some vehicle license on every wagon, cart or carriage, with a building tax for a City Hall, entirely outside of their district, with a proportion of wooden buildings with the most dangerous agitation and interference by contractors for grading and paving of streets through districts where such improvements may not be needed for the next fifty years. All this, too, whilst they have hitherto borne no other burden than a township tax of eight and a half mills.

It is the fear that the opposition has been aroused in the townships by a sense of their danger, an act has been introduced in the Legislature exempting them from taxation, for the present, and allowing the erection of wooden buildings with the consent of Councils and other purposes. This would seem to be intended to quiet their opposition and let them "slide easy." But they are not asked for by the townships and does not afford them any satisfaction. They know too well that ordinances enacted one day may be annulled the next, and acts of assembly passed one year may be repealed the next; and with the power numerically and politically all on the side of the old city, they thought it would be long ere, if ever, they got to the text and another, they should be brought as equal partners for all purposes; and for a full share of all exactions and annoyances to which all other city inhabitants are subjected, and without any occasion or necessity for a city government in their districts, or any benefits to be derived from it. They have never experienced any need for such government. Nor do they believe such want has been felt in any other townships in the county; and they know that the demand for it comes entirely from outside parties. LIBERTY.

—The habit of tobacco-smoking is increasing among Englishmen. In 1851 the quantity of tobacco cleared for consumption in the United Kingdom amounted to but thirteen and three quarter ounces per head of population. In 1865 it amounted to twenty-one ounces per head. *The Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that in London twenty years ago, "nobody with any pretensions to the character of a gentleman would have been seen smoking in the streets; nowadays, everybody smokes when and where he pleases, save in his wife's drawing room and at church, and in the best clubs the best rooms are now given up to the smoking members of the community." Read "New York" for "London" and the remark applies at home.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

State Registry Law Passed Finally—Variety of Bills Passed—Union Steamship Company to Wind Up—Franchising Greene County Citizens—Legislation for Allegheny City—New Railroad Companies—Ohio Mining and Transportation Company—Adjournment till Monday Next—Bill to Allow Connellsville Railroad Company to Build Branches Objected off the Calendar—Report of House Committee of Conference on Erie Railroad Bill—the Bill Recommitted with Instructions and the Committee Increased.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1868.

SENATE.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

The new Registry Law for Pennsylvania passed finally by a strict party vote —yeas 14, all Republicans, and nays 9, all Democrats.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison.

Authorizing the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, to borrow money for school purposes.

To protect the people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, granting them the same privileges possessed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and authorizing connection with roads in Allegheny county.

For a bridge over the Allegheny river from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to Allegheny and Butler Plank Road to mouth of Girty's Run.

Changing the time of holding courts in Westmoreland and Indiana counties.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian Church, Appolo, Armstrong county.

Regulating the compensation of Assessors, Assistant Assessors and Jurors in Allegheny county.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink in Industry township, Beaver county.

Incorporating a company to erect a bridge over the Kiskeminetas river, at Big Dam, Leechburg, Armstrong county.

Incorporating the Kittanning Gas Company.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were read and passed finally:

An act authorizing the Union Steamship Company to wind up and settle their affairs, and to distribute their assets among the stockholders.

An act allowing Michael Rough, Benjaman Roup, Abijah Cole and William Cuseman to be assessed and to vote in Gilmore township, Greene county.

An act authorizing the Burgess and town Council of Brownsville, Mercer county, to levy and collect additional tax.

A supplement to the act relating to the city of Allegheny, authorizing the transfer of the insane supported by said city in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, or any other Insane Asylum in the State, to the Almshouse of said city.

A supplement to the fourth section of an act approved May 1, 1861, relating to Allegheny City, which empowers the Civil Engineer and the Sewer Committee of Councils of said city to act as a Commission to divide said city into Sewer Districts, to be approved by Councils, and to assess public grounds, &c., in the several districts for construction purposes.

A supplement to an act annexing the borough of Manchester to Allegheny City, which provides that all liens transferred by the borough of Manchester and filed for grading and paving streets in Allegheny shall be legal and collectable, and for similar assessments remaining unpaid liens may be filed.

An act incorporating the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company.

An act incorporating the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company in Somerset county with a capital of $100,000.

An act incorporating the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, connecting Bedford with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport; capital, $300,000.

An act incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Mineral Point.

An act incorporating the Pennsylvania and Ohio Mining and Transportation Company, for the mining, purchasing and transportation of anthracite and other coals in and to the cities and towns of Pennsylvania, the west and southwest, to hold lands, &c., in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn over from this evening until Monday afternoon, and neither will, consequently, be in session until Monday.

Mr. Michael Mullen, of Philadelphia, objected off the calendar the bill authorizing the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branches from the main line.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

At the afternoon session the following bills were passed finally:

Authorizing the school directors of Bolivar borough, Westmoreland county, to borrow money, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Changing the time of holding elections at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, to the second Friday of March in each year.

Dividing North and West wards of the city of Meadville into precincts and separate election districts.

Declaring null and void the act authorizing the removal of certain cases from the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to Centre county, approved April 16, 1867, being the suits for injuries at the Johnstown Railroad accident in 1862.

Incorporating the Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

Authorizing the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City School District to levy and apportion school taxes within thirty days of the first Tuesday in February.

Extending the provisions of the Act of 1855, increasing fees of Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables, to Tioga, Union, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Lehigh, Clarion, Cambria, Monroe and Bucks counties until 1870.

Authorizing the Commissioners of Venango county to borrow seventy-five thousand dollars to build a new Court House.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

An act incorporating the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad Company.

REPORT ON FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the House Committee of Conference on the free railroad law, submitted a report, signed by all the members of the Committee, substantially accepting the Senate substitute. He deemed it his duty to say that he signed the majority report under protest. He emphatically dissented from the Senate bill where it required a subscription of ten thousand dollars per mile, where it required organizations to keep open their books until the full amount of stock shall have been subscribed before proceeding to operate, and where it limited the amount to be borrowed.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, moved that the report and bill be recommitted to the Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. JENKS, of Jefferson, offered a resolution increasing the Committee by the appointment of two additional members from each House, and instructing the House Committee to insist upon an abatement of the amount of stock required to be subscribed per mile, to insist upon the House provision leaving it optional with companies to keep or not keep open books for subscription until the full amount is subscribed, and to insist upon allowing companies under this act to borrow double the amount of the whole capital stock instead of only the amount of capital stock paid in. Adopted.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Jones, of Berks, and Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, as the additional members of the Committee on the part of the House.

NAME CHANGED.

The bill from the Senate, changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore Company, passed finally.

Adjourned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate in Executive Session on Important Business.

Bill Exempting Manufacturers from Five Per Cent. Tax.

Passed by the House.

The Expatriation Question

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1868.

SENATE.

ADMISSION TO IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Select Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. Anthony's resolution relative to admission to the galleries during the impeachment trial.

After debate an amendment, fixing the number of tickets to be issued at nine hundred, was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

NEW POSTOFFICE AT BOSTON.

The joint resolution relative to a new postoffice and Sub-Treasury at Boston was passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At a quarter-past two, Mr. SUMNER, presuming Senators were aware business of great importance to the public interest demanded it, went to go into Executive session. Agreed to.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

When the doors opened at twenty minutes before four o'clock, the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was under consideration. The question was upon the motion to strike out the appropriation to Greece, which was not agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN, by instruction of the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment, providing for Consuls to Osaca and Yeddo, Japan, at a salary of $3,000 each. Agreed to.

The bill having passed through the Committee of the Whole, the question was in agreeing to the amendments therein made.

The amendment to strike out the mission to Hayti was lost; also that striking out Bolivia; the contingent expenses of foreign missions were increased from $20,000 to $30,000; the mission to Portugal was allowed to remain in the bill, which finally passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Funding bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

BILLS CALLED UP.

Mr. MORRILL, Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the post office appropriation bill with amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under the act of 1862, authorizing the employment of fifty additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office, &c.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT the bill was amended so as to allow duplicate checks to be cashed at San Francisco by the Assistant Treasurer at that place, and passed.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill for the removal of the Navy Yard, and made a speech in favor of the bill, urging its passage to the Indians, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

The Senate joint resolution for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others to replace that destroyed to prevent contagion, was passed.

MILITARY AND POSTAL ROADS.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the building of military and postal roads from Washington to New York, Buffalo, Erie and three cents per mile and requiring the trip to be made within seven hours.

SEA ISLAND LANDS.

Mr. PAYNE, from Freedmen's Bureau Committee, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on sea islands in the Beaufort District, South Carolina. It confirms President Lincoln's instructions to the South Carolina Tax Commissioners in December, 1863, subject to subsequent modification by Act of Congress; provides for the sale of all lands set apart as school farms in St. Helena parish, and all lands in Port Royal yet subject to the disposal of said Commissioners; authorizes the freedmen residents in lots at a dollar and a half per acre of all unredeemed lands in St. Luke's parish, and requires all persons who acquired claims under General Sherman's order, January 16th, 1865, to obtain warrants for the same before the first of May next; the balance of lands not required to meet such to be sold to freedmen who are heads of families, or have served in the army or navy, at not less than one dollar per acre, and in parcels of not more than forty acres to any one purchaser, except the lands on Phillips, Cuerra, Tripo, Surling and Hartford Islands, which may be sold at not less than fifty cents per acre, and in parcels not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres.

The bill passed under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 75 to 34.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU EXTENSION.

Mr. ELIOT from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported back a substitute for the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for two years from the 16th of July next, with authority to the Secretary of War to re-establish the bureau where it has been discontinued, on being satisfied the personal safety of the freedmen requires it.

The morning hour expiring the bill went over till to-morrow.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill reported by him yesterday to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax.

The second section is modified to read "nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which, under existing laws, may accrue before the first of April, 1868."

The third section is struck out altogether.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to explain the bill. The Committee of Ways and Means, he said, had intended to present a complete law covering the whole subject, and not to present a special bill repealing the tax on manufactures. It had, however, been urged on the Committee from a number of the Houses, and from outside interest, as a thing exceedingly desirable, that having determined to relieve manufactures from the five per cent. tax, it should be done without waiting for the general bill. Such a suggestion had been made the other day by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Myers). The Committee had, therefore, concluded to present this subject matter by itself to the House. The Committee had intended to retain the five per cent. tax on some half dozen manufactures, such as manufactures of biliard tables, fancy candles, &c., &c. These had produced in 1867 about a million and a half of dollars. But, on further consideration, the Committee had at length concluded it was hardly worth while to keep up the machinery of the law necessary for the collection of that amount; but that it was better to wipe out the five per cent. tax on all manufactures and put a somewhat higher special tax on the manufacture of the luxuries and on the dealers. The House might be curious to know how much the five per cent. tax on manufactures amounted to. Taking the full returns for 1867, it would be found that all receipts from that source amounted to $146,223,679. The Committee did not propose to remove the tax from all manufactures, but to retain it on distilled from coal, on fermented liquors, on distilled spirits of all kinds, on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and on illuminating gas. The aggregate tax collected from these articles in 1867 was $81,249,918, so that the diminution effected by this bill would amount to $84,797,824. Some of this sum would be made up, however, by the increase of certain special taxes on different manufactures, and by a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on their sales, when amounting to over a given sum, say $5,000. This would produce about twenty millions, so that while this bill would remove a burden of some eighty-four millions, it would not cause a loss to the government of more than about sixty millions. In short, the effect of the bill was to remove the five per cent. tax on all manufactures, leaving out distilled spirits, fermented liquors, oil, gas, certain kinds of wine and tobacco, through all its manufactures. This bill was to take effect in such a way as that manufacturers should be released from tax after the present month.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired whether the tax on whiskey was to be reduced.

Mr. SCHENCK said there was no provision of that kind in this bill. The majority of the Committee had, however, decided to stand by the two dollar tax, and the general taxation bill would provide for a two dollar tax.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired further, whether the revenue of the country could be maintained while the tax was taken off manufactures and the tax on whiskey retained at two dollars?

Mr. SCHENCK expressed his belief, and the belief of the Committee, that a much larger revenue would be derived from whisky with the tax at two dollars, than with a reduced tax. The Committee was preparing stringent regulations and measures to be applied to the collection of the whisky tax.

Mr. WOODS asked Mr. Schenck to let him submit a proposition to reduce the tax on whisky to fifty cents a gallon, so as to test the sense of the House on the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to do so.

After discussion the bill passed—yeas 122, nays 2. The nays were Hawkins and Johnson.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States, and addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, alluding to a statement in Chicago papers that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been influenced by the State Department, and that the bill reported was satisfactory to it, and of the Committee, but of that Department, he declared that that was a most unjust mis-statement of the truth. The bill was the bill of the Committee alone, uninfluenced by anybody outside of the House. He had never been counted among the disciples of that Department, and never was likely to be disposed that at present to follow the counsel of other men, or to try to impose his own views upon others.

Mr. ELIOT asked his colleague to state briefly, in behalf of the Committee, which it contains, and instead of giving the President power to order the arrest and detention of citizens against the principles of the bill, and insert a declaration that any such arrest abroad should be regarded as an offense to the United States and incompatible with a continuance of friendly relations with such foreign government.

Mr. BANKS remarked if it were a new question, he should say the course suggested by his colleague would be the better course; but it was a question of law. It had been debated for seventy-nine years. A war had been fought on the question, and it was now as far from settlement as ever. The declaration suggested by his colleague was not enough. If a just declaration of principle were made, it should be accompanied by such measures as are open to the American Government, and as will compel European governments at least to open their ears to the representation of the Government, and give to them such a decision as justice and right may require.

Mr. VAN TRUMP addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. MORGAN addressed the House criticising some views expressed by his colleague.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, suggested as an amendment to the bill a proviso that no citizen who has voluntarily or involuntarily engaged in the military or naval service can hereafter exercise the right of expatriation during the time he may be liable to render such service.

The bill goes over till the morning hour to-morrow.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBMITTED.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the General of the Army relative to the removal of the City Councils of New Orleans and Jefferson City, Louisiana, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, with the finding of the annual report of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, for 1867, and asking additional appropriations for collecting the revenue from customs.

Mr. ORTH offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit any report or information relative to the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, not heretofore reported to the House. Adopted.

Adjourned.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Damage by Flood—Ice Gorge—Inundation—Giving Way of the Gorge—Damage to Property.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, March 10.—The damage by the freshet at this point is much greater than was anticipated. Early last evening the ice gorged just below the city, causing the water to rise rapidly during the night, and by morning the warehouses, docks and lumber yards along the river were completely flooded. The Island House hotel, Railroad depot and adjoining buildings, and the whole of the middle ground in that vicinity, were also inundated. The Cleveland and Toledo railroad bridge sustained some damage, but travel on that road is uninterrupted, and the repairs to the bridge will be completed in a day or two.

At one o'clock this afternoon the ice gorge gave way, and the whole mass again moved down stream, carrying with it about two hundred feet of the Cherry street bridge. The water is now fast subsiding, and the river is being confined within its natural bounds. The loss, it is believed, will be more serious damage will be done. The amount of loss cannot as yet be estimated, but will be large. Mitchell & Rowland, lumber dealers, lose heavily, large quantities of prime logs and lumber having been swept away from their yards and carried lake-ward. The shipping lying in winter quarters at this point has suffered, the railroads centering here are running regularly. Weather wet. Wind northeast.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 10, 1868.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The report of the Executive Committee on the Erie Road estimated the repairs and improvements on the road at $2,837,000, and states they authorized the creation, issue and sale of ten millions of dollars of convertible bonds, the entire proceeds of which would not be more than enough for the contemplated improvement.

EXPRESS COMPANY DIFFICULTY.

At the instance of one J. Samuel Hill, Judge Tappan of the Supreme Court has issued an injunction against the Merchants Union Express Company, forbidding the arrangement entered into with the old express companies, and has also granted an order on the officers to show cause why they should not be removed and a receiver appointed.

New Jersey Charter Elections.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—The Charter election has resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over four hundred majority—a Democratic gain of thirty per cent.

SALEM, March 10.—The election for city officers resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by a majority of 152 gain, 72.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—In the Camden charter election the indications are that the Republicans have carried their ticket, though the returns are incomplete.

Wisconsin Medal to Cyrus W. Field.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MADISON, Wis., March 10.—The medal ordered by the Legislature of 1867 to Cyrus W. Field is just received. It is of solid gold, costing one thousand dollars, inscribed "To Cyrus W. Field, the original progenitor of the Atlantic telegraph."

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A.M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Election.

Admission of the State Demanded.

Report on the Subject.

New Orleans from it Rem ti.

Grant-Hancock Correspondence.

Report on Revenue Frauds.

Fictitious Bond Cancellation.

German Naturalization Treaty

Important Habeas Corpus Case.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 10, 18.

ADMISSION OF ALABAMA—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

The Committee on Reconstruction to whom was referred the application of Alabama asking for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, reported this morning as follows:

That it is the intention to pursue the spirit, if not the letter, of the law of March 2d, 1867, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate restoration. They especially intend to enforce the spirit of that law, when there seems to be any conflict in the facts in evidence between the spirit and the letter. Such is the true principle laid down by most judges for the government of juries. Hardly the acts two-thirds were evidently intended. One was to admit Alabama as a State, if after full registration, with time for deliberation, a majority of persons should vote to form a State government. The other was to prevent hasty and precipitate legislation before the people should have duly examined the registry and the election law provided that not only Alabama, but all the rebel States, should have all the legal voters registered by proper officers, and if that was done, all the legal voters thus registered should cast their votes in favor of a Constitution. A Convention should be ordered for the purpose of framing one, but if a majority of all the votes registered should not be cast in favor of a Constitution, no Convention should be ordered. The provision of the law requiring a majority of the registered voters who would otherwise have attended, in attempting to reach the will of the people, deterred many from proceeding further. Thus all who chose to stay away were counted as voting against the Constitution though if they had cast their votes in favor of it, it would not have changed the result from a positive majority in favor to a majority against. That provision of the law, however, unfortunate election is accident, is the opinion of the Committee, and therefore the admission of the State by a large majority of the legal voters there at the time of the election, have cast their ballots for it, besides a very large proportion of the registered voters were deterred by the most intimidation from going to the polls, and when there, from casting their votes for the Constitution. Very few white men did, and very few black men dared thus to cast their votes, lest they should be murdered on the spot, or driven off in the dead of night. All this is proven by sworn testimony of the most respectable citizens of Alabama. Indeed nearly two hundred and fifty persons voluntarily came before the Committee, and testified to the violent discharge since the election by their cruel employers for having exercised the elective franchise according to their will and conscience. Many of these cases have been made, as well as could be, of the number of votes that were destroyed, boxes seized and thrown out of windows, and other modes of violence used to destroy the votes cast. From all this and the number of votes thus destroyed and detained from the polls by violence, outrage and fraud, that they have been cast, would have overthrown all those counted against the Constitution, whether cast or enumerated as cast by reason of its effects, absence or death.

Some time before the Alabama election the Convention was the injustice of the law and required Congress to modify the majority principle in the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution. The House did not hesitate to perceive its justice, and passed the act and sent it to the Senate, where it was put in unaccountable delay, from motives which it is hard to fathom, suffered that act to sleep upon their files for two months, till after the election. The Senate, especially friendly

The Pittsburgh Gazette

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING,

No. 86 Fifth Street.

F. B. PENNIMAN, T. F. HOUSTON, J. H. KING, N. P. REED, } Editors. } Business Managers.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY:

Three Copies, per year, by mail, each..... $1 50
Five " " " 1 25
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TERMS FOR DAILY:

Single copies..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week,)..... 15 "
Mail subscribers, (per year,)..... $8 00
Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

No GOVERNMENTAL POWER, embodied in the Constitution, is more clear and unmistakable, than that of impeachment, conferred on the two Houses of Congress. That power has heretofore been exercised on several occasions, but always upon persons holding comparatively subordinate positions. So far as the office-holders thus disciplined were concerned, no complaint of injustice or hardship was ever uttered. The common sentiment of the country has steadily opposed proceedings against them. And the feeling has been general that for any official impeached and displaced, at least an hundred have richly deserved like degradation. But, after all, the chief peril to the Constitution, to the public welfare, to the perpetuation of civil liberty, has not arisen from the short-comings or overt crimes of men in low or medium stations. The greatest danger has emanated from the Executive chair. And this is the uniform experience in all countries and ages. Deliberative assemblies may, indeed, degenerate into instruments of faction. Instances of this infirmity are not wanting in history. But serious encroachments upon popular freedom have almost invariably come from the opposite direction—from the chief executive officer craftily or by force extending his prerogatives and magnifying his authority. So far has this gone in the United States, during the last thirty years, that the President has come to claim and use a much larger measure of power than any limited monarch in Europe has dared to assert in the last two hundred years. These usurpations have been justified, naturally enough, under pretense of conservatism. That is the plea invariably urged for despotism. But that this plea should be urged here mainly, if not exclusively, by those who claim to be Democrats, may well excite surprise not unmingled with contempt.

In this posture of affairs it is most suitable that the bolt of impeachment should fall on the head of a President, and particularly on the head of that one who has done more than all his predecessors combined, not only to bring the office into disgrace, but to render it a formidable menace to civil liberty.

It has been held that PATRICK HENRY, in those accesses of fervor which marked his opposition to the ratification of the Federal Constitution, was swayed by unfounded and unmanly apprehensions—especially when, upon reviewing the large measure of authority actually conferred on the President, and the liability always existing that more would be arrogated than was given, he exclaimed, "Your President will become a King." The experience of the nation since then has shown that he was not mistaken in estimating the tendency to executive encroachment encouraged by the very terms of the Constitution itself. Indeed, so palpable has this become that Mr. SEWARD has not scrupled to declare that the people of this country regularly elected a King every four years. This has become the actual working of the government, though it was not the intention of its founders. Of all monarchies, an elective one is the worst of all to be deprecated. The history of Poland is full of admonition and warning on this head.

It is time the tendency towards imperialism was checked; and the way to do this is by impeachment. This consideration has pressed upon us strongly for two years past. Hence, while most of the Republican journals flippantly dismissed impeachment as a "farce" or a "sham," we steadily regarded it as a stern necessity, if Republican institutions were to be preserved among us, not simply in form and seeming, but in substance and reality. The President's violation of the Office Tenure Act furnishes no stronger reasons for proceeding against him than existed before—in his misappropriation of the funds arising from the sale of confiscated estates; in his massacre of the Southern people; in his abuse of the pardoning power; in his prostitution of patronage; in his threats against the legislative department; and in his assumption of exclusive authority over the revolted States. Indeed, we doubt not ultimate and impartial history will adjudge that the grounds upon which Congress has finally decided to proceed against the offender are feebler than those it rejected as insufficient at the opening of the present session.

What is most needful is an example which shall henceforward deter the President—whoever he may be or by which party soever elected—from stretching his authority beyond the strict letter of the Constitution. In this judgment, we doubt not, all considerate and thoughtful Democrats concur as fully as Republicans. Mere politicians, swayed by temporary passions, excited by personal hopes, or impelled by flaming animosities, may object. But these constitute a slim minority—clamorous, indeed, but not worthy to be taken into account in determining a case so momentous to the republic and to civil liberty everywhere and for all time.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, which will assemble at Harrisburgh on Wednesday next, will probably express a preference for some citizen of this Commonwealth as the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Delegates to that body have been chosen, who are divided in opinion between three different individuals—that is CURTIN, GROW and GEARY. The State Convention will select the four delegates at large to the National Convention, and no more, the bulk of the delegates being appointed by conventions or conferences within the respective districts. It is manifest, therefore, that any expression of preference on the part of the State Convention, while confessedly of high authority, will conclude and bind only the four delegates at large. The district delegates will not only be at liberty, but will doubtless feel constrained to follow either the local instructions or the local preferences, as the case may be. Hence, it is presumable that the same diversities of preference which are now apparent in the State will be exhibited at Chicago in May. This want of unanimity may lead to a setting aside of all the gentlemen named in Pennsylvania for the second place on the national ticket. Such a result can hardly be avoided unless the minority in the State Convention, on whichever side it may be found, shall waive their predilections, and so make an unanimous recommendation, and unless the district delegates shall consent to lay aside local and personal preferences, and heartily sustain at Chicago the individual who may receive the endorsement of the State Convention.

DELEGATES to the Republican State Convention at Philadelphia, on the 11th, going by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and paying full fare, will receive from Col. JORDAN return tickets free.

THE PROJECT RENEWED.

At the session of the Legislature for 1867, it will be remembered, a bill was introduced into the House to tax all Transportation Companies, which also mined and traded in coal, twenty-five cents for each ton sent by them to market. The wording of the bill was as general as the terms in which we have now stated its scope. Only three Companies were in the category described. These were the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; known as the New York Companies, and carrying coals exclusively from Luzerne county.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was chartered by the State of New York; received State aid in constructing its canal from Rondout, on the Hudson, to a point on the Delaware opposite the mouth of the river Lackawaxen; and is, we believe, the only Company so aided that ever repaid the moneys or credit so advanced in that Commonwealth. Mr. MAURICE WURTS, of Philadelphia, at an early day, was constituted a corporation sole, with right to improve the navigation of the Lackawaxen by building dams and locks; so creating a slack water navigation, which the Legislature reserved the power to take possession of on certain conditions. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company became the assignee of Mr. WURTS, and so obtained a standing in Pennsylvania. Mr. WURTS had no authority given him to mine and traffic in coal. He was, at most, only made a common carrier. The Canal Company, by its charter, was empowered to mine and sell coal. Being in this state under Mr. WURTS' assignment, it used all the rights here which its New York charter conferred, and so became a transgressor. As the time drew near for the Commonwealth to resume the privileges granted to Mr. WURTS, a Legislative Committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the expediency of such resumption. It decided that taking the Lackawaxen section of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, (as the WURTS improvement came to be known,) on the conditions prescribed, was altogether inexpedient. But, in the course of the aforesaid examination, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was made aware that it was exercising rights in this Commonwealth to which it had no title; that it was, in fact, using its New York franchises within our borders without authority. At the following session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced waiving the State's right to resume the franchises granted to Mr. WURTS, and authorizing the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to proceed in Pennsylvania under its New York charter. There was a prodigious fight over this bill; but it is safe to affirm that not more than one member of either House comprehended the meaning and scope of it, and that the Governor, who finally approved the bill, was equally in the dark. They supposed it was a surrender, without consideration, of valuable rights belonging to the State, when the design was simply to domesticate here the New York charter of the Canal Company. By the passage of that bill the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company became a Pennsylvania corporation; a fact public men at Harrisburg have not discovered up to this time.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company grew out of the consolidation of several companies created by the Pennsylvania Legislature. In form it is strictly a Pennsylvania company. All its elections are held within the State, and a definite proportion of its officers are citizens here. This company owns a railroad, extending from Pittston, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, to Hawley, on the Lackawaxen, where it strikes the Delaware and Hudson Canal. From this point to tide water on the Hudson, it has, by contract, the right to use one-half the lockage on the said canal. In fact, it employs not more than thirty boats, preferring a railway transportation of which it has the option. This is by a branch road of its own construction, from Hawley, down the Lackawaxen, fifteen miles, to its confluence with the Delaware, there intersecting the Erie Railway, over which it runs trains either to Newburg or New York.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company also exists exclusively by authority of our own laws. Scranton is the centre of its operations, from whence it extends east and west. Towards the east it runs an independent line of railway down to Easton, or near thereto; and from thence a third rail on the Central Railroad of New Jersey to accommodate its broad guage. Thus it reaches Newark Bay at Elizabeth, and runs on to Jersey City. From Scranton its independent road runs west to Great Bend, in Susquehanna county, where it intersects the Erie Railway, by which it reaches Binghamton. From this point it sends coal, by the Chenango canal, to Utica, and by railroad, direct to Syracuse. It also follows the Erie to Owego, and thence, the branch to Ithaca, where it freighs down the Lake to Central and Western New York.

But all three of these Companies are, in reality and substance, New York. Their stock is mainly held in New York; their main offices are there; and the management proceeds from thence. The laws of this State, so far as essential to the existence of the Companies, are complied with, but that is all.

It was claimed, last year, that these New York Companies had powers which none of the strictly Pennsylvania Companies enjoyed; the latter being simply common carriers, and hence making no gains by merchandizing in coals. When the bill above referred to was introduced, the current impression was that it was designed in the interest of speculators in legislation; that is, that the purpose was to make the three Companies buy off, at a high price, the promoters of the bill. Such proved not to be the fact. The bill originated in the Treasury Department as a revenue measure. The tax was reduced from twenty-five cents a ton to four cents, in which shape the bill became a law. Estimating that these Companies mine and sell three millions of tons a year—which is near the true mark—this tax yields one hundred and twenty thousand dollars annually; and this, in addition to the taxes previously paid.

Within the last few days a bill has been brought forward to increase the tax to twenty cents a ton; or, say, six hundred thousand dollars a year. If this movement is honestly in favor of the Treasury two questions arise. Can these Companies afford to pay this assessment? Ought it to be confined to these three Companies?

It is, doubtless, true that these three companies take vast wealth out of the State every year, which is divided up among stockholders resident elsewhere. In this way Luzerne county is kept comparatively poor. The other system by which individual owners mine and sell coals, the transportation companies serving only as common carriers, produces very different results. The wealth produced by this coal traffic is at once brought back within our borders, and is a perpetual source of revenue to the counties in which the holders of it reside. Let any one take the income returns of Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, and institute comparison between them, and he will see that Luzerne falls almost immeasurably behind Schuylkill in actualized wealth. The New York system impoverishes, while he Pennsylvania system enriches our own people. This is a consideration legislators ought not to overlook.

It is not straining a point to say that these three New York Companies hold franchises that ought not to have been conferred on them or any other corporations, and that in the present enlightened condition of public opinion, will not be granted to other corporations. Individual operators in their respective neighborhoods are entirely at their mercy, having no outlet of their own, and being constrained to accept such price for the coals mined by them as the companies nearest their lands see fit to offer.

But, it must not be concealed that under the Pennsylvania system individual operators have made vast gains. Individual operators can be named who have returned, year after year, more than half a million of dollars as net gains. It would not hurt these men, any more than it would hurt the three New York Companies, to contribute liberally to the resources of the State Treasury.

The fact is that all coal mined in the State ought to be put under contribution for public purposes. There are points of objection to this policy, springing out of its apparent tendency to detract from the local advantages of our manufacturers. But we apprehend this tendency is more imaginary than real. At all events, a tax cannot be imposed on such coals as go out of the State, while what is consumed inside remains unburdened. The federal Constitution stands in the way of such discrimination.

Whatever may be the intention as to the bill now brought forward—whether it is really in the interest of the Treasury or of legislation-mongers—whether designed to help the Schuylkill region by laying burdens on the Companies operating in Luzerne—we do not know. In the absence of reasons for inferring a sinister intention, it is but just to infer that the purpose of the bill is laudable. But we cannot refrain from submitting that the whole question of taxing coals ought to come under legislative review, and be dealt with upon broad principles.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Intelligent citizens who have carefully observed the indications of public opinion in Ohio during the past six months cannot be surprised to learn that the Republicans of that State, in Convention, on Wednesday, declared in favor, First, of making all future issues of United States bonds expressly liable to taxation as other property; Second, of arresting the contraction of the currency, the volume of which should be commensurate to the wants of the people; and, Third, of the inviolability of the public faith to its creditors, but declaring that the Five-Twenty bonds may legally, and should be justly and rightfully made payable in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender whenever those bonds are redeemed. From our knowledge of the tone of the Republican press, and of the opinions prevalent among the masses of the party in Ohio, we have no doubt that these resolutions were adopted by more than a majority vote—probably with something near an entire unanimity, and that they faithfully represent the conclusions of the great body of the party. The text of the resolution relative to bond-redemption is as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt according to the laws under which such debt was contracted, and said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

Upon the question of taxation of bonds, the Indiana Convention proposed to subject the present issues to their share of the public burthens, except where expressly protected by existing enactments, while the Ohio Republicans confine the question only to future issues. Substantially, these positions agree, since the adoption of either secures the approval of the other by the Government.

To the position which Indiana and Ohio have thus taken, the reader may prepare himself to see the Republicans of the other States of the West and Northwest bringing those States, one after another, when their Conventions are held. Those States will cast very nearly one half the entire vote in the National Convention at Chicago, and their constituents will demand the earnest efforts of their delegates to embody similar declarations in the platform of that body.

It is proper to state these facts and the just inferences which we draw as to their bearing upon political calculations, that our readers, citizens of Pennsylvania, and most of them Republicans, may exactly understand what to expect, when they meet their western friends at Chicago. These questions will come up, backed with great numerical force and will have to be disposed of. The Republicans of those States will say—and probably with truth—that they will be in danger of losing their State elections, and of perilling the vote for President in November, unless they can squarely take the ground of Equality in Taxation and One Uniform Currency for the discharge of public and private obligations. As to expansion or contraction of the currency, an agreement can easily be reached on the basis of things as they are, prohibiting any further tinkering legislation and leaving the question subject only to the necessities of the Treasury itself. But it is easy to see that the other and main points will be insisted on by the West and Northwest, and it is by no means sure that they will not succeed in incorporating the planks to suit them in the Chicago platform.

The whole question of the redemption of the principal of the Five-Twenty bonds in coin or currency would be practically settled by a return to specie payments. A decision by the Supreme Court, upon what are known as the Legal Tender suits, from the Pacific slope, —which have been partially argued, but are not expected to reach a final judgment before next winter—that the legal tender notes are unconstitutional, and that gold and silver are the only lawful money, would have the effect to bring the Treasury to specie payments at once, and that would end the whole question, at whatever cost to the country in the way of a pressure upon all its financial and industrial interests. Treasury resumption means universal resumption, and brought about in that way, without being generally anticipated and prepared for, would cause a tremendous shock to the business of the country. It is idle, however, to borrow any trouble about that. What the Court may decide next winter, one way or the other, is of no consequence whatever in dealing with the immediate questions of to-day,—questions which will govern the State elections in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa in October, and will powerfully influence those of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which dispose of the State and Presidential issues at the same polls in November.

We lay entirely out of view any possibility or probability that the Western view of these questions may be adopted to any extent in the Middle or Eastern States. These communities are wealthier, and, as holders of invested capital in the bonds of the government, are more inclined by their interest to take the contrary view. But it is well to consider that in these States wealth is not confined to one party and that the masses of all political opinions are very likely to think for themselves, and their ideas of what may be for their interest will naturally lead them to side with the Western view. They will have it fully expounded to them by Democratic journals and stump orators, whose Convention at Harrisburg the other day adopted and endorsed it to the fullest extent. The question cannot be kept out of the canvass in Pennsylvania, unless our friends decline to make it a party issue by occupying identical ground themselves. If they make an issue upon it, they will have to rely for their support upon facts of which we are ignorant and upon principles not yet familiar to a common understanding. When that same Democratic Convention also declared that the exemption of any government bonds from taxation is unjust and inequitable, that means the repudiation of contracts, and illustrates the pertinency of our suggestion that none of these questions can safely be entrusted to their control.

Looking upon these questions as rising fast in political importance, and recognizing the wisdom of our western friends who repudiate once for all the proposition to draw party lines upon them, and who, appreciating their intrinsic importance, have determined that *their future solution is safer for all interests in the hands of the Republican party*, which is now about to assume that entire control of the government to which its majority of numbers has long since entitled it—and reminding our readers that not above and beyond these questions, but side by side with them, a part of them intimately and necessarily interwoven, goes the express and absolute recognition of all existing contracts with the public creditors—we invite their serious consideration upon the positions taken by the Republicans of the great States of the west. We recommend that consideration in the interests as well of Public Faith and Public Policy as of Republican Success.

WHEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON started on his career of treachery towards the party by which he was elected, he appeared to have vividly before him the parallel cases of TYLER and FILLMORE. In some of his public addresses he alluded to the fate of those his predecessors as furnishing warning as to the willingness of democrats to applaud treachery so long as they found it profitable, and to desert the deceiver when he could not be made further available. He evidently saw the right, but had not sufficient steadiness to pursue it. He was not long in becoming the thing he stently professed he despised. While his power remained unbroken; while he had patronage to bestow, or appeared to have it; while he could be used as an instrument for creating divisions in the Republican ranks; while his course operated to reinvigorate the spirit of revolt in the Southern States, and to beget hopes that reconstruction would ultimately be accomplished on conditions which would be a virtual endorsement of the rightfulness of the rebellion, the democrats crowded about him, defending his wildest excesses, approving his most high-handed measures, and urging him forward to the commission of new and yet flagranter outrages upon his honorable pledges.

As soon as he was hedged about by new enactments, and, especially when Congress, long incensed, finally resolved to strike the blow unaccountably withheld, the democrats, with one accord began to desert him. Already he stands pretty much alone. Those who remain about him stand only on the order of their going, and will soon find opportunity to take themselves away.

It is possible MR. JOHNSON has latterly indulged hopes of becoming the presidential nominee of the Democratic National Convention. What vagaries may beset and influence a mind like his, and beset with chronic infirmities, can easily be conceived. Men in high places never hear the truth except by accident. Their ears are filled with pleasant falsehoods, and they are furnished with evidence for believing respecting themselves, what they most want to believe. But, whatever assurances Democratic leaders may have privately given MR. JOHNSON, and whatever reliance he may have placed on the controling power of public patronage, the Democrats have clearly not designed to make him their standard-bearer. The qualities he has disclosed are not at all to their liking, except when exerted by one for whom they are not responsible, and against their opponents. They would as soon trust a bull in a china shop as MR. JOHNSON at the head of an administration elected by them, and by which they expected to be advantaged as a party. Hence, the unanimity with which they now wipe themselves of all responsibility for what he has done and for the fate impending over him.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE discharged faithfully his duty to the Constitution, to the Court and to each of the parties in the trial of Impeachment, in stating the suggestions in his communication to the Senate on Wednesday. This body, however, had the clear right to decide for itself the question presented by the Chief Justice, and did accordingly decide, the same day, that its rules of procedure in the trial could be adopted by the Senate before its organization as a Court. On Friday, however, after further consideration, the question being again suggested by the Chief Justice, then sitting as its presiding officer, the Court, as such, formally adopted the same rules, a single Democrat only voting in the negative. The cavilling objections of Mr. Johnson's friends are thus prudently silenced, and the country will be entirely satisfied with this disposal of the question.

THE PRESIDENT it is said, proposes to call a large number of witnesses in his defense, and his friends talk confidently of prolonging the trial for months. But this matter, like others in the impeachment, will not be controlled by his wishes alone. When he makes his appearance on Friday, he will probably be allowed reasonable time—certainly not over ten days—to prepare his defence. The trial itself will not be protracted by any delays or difficulties in proof, except as to the last two articles, and it is in reference to these that the cloud of witnesses, said to be at Mr. Johnson's call, are to be made use of. We see, therefore, good cause to believe that the first day of April will find the trial progressing rapidly to its conclusion, unembarrassed by any successful resort to frivolous objections or dilatory pleas.

OFFICIAL RETURNS from the Alabama Election show the defeat of the Constitution by about three thousand votes. One unfortunate result of this will be the postponement of her restoration to all her "practical relations" for several months. Another submission will be necessary and the requisite legal preliminaries therefor will unavoidable be protracted. In the present look of affairs in the South it will not be surprising if Alabama, whose Convention was the first to complete its labors under the Reconstruction Laws, should be the last to be restored to the Union, unless Mississippi claims that place.

IT IS REPORTED that Gen. Steedman has violently harangued a State Convention of Democratic ex rebels at New Orleans, sustaining the President and advising a forcible resistance to Congress. "Jim" and his hearers well understood all that sort of thing. They had all the fighting they wanted for their natural lives in the late "unpleasantness," and have no idea of trying it again. But he was perhaps half in earnest, as, if all stories be true about this warlike Collector of Revenue, he has already begun his campaign.

THE ORDINANCE granting a loan of one million dollars out of the Treasury of Baltimore city to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, was yesterday passed by both branches of the Council of that municipality. This will enable the Company to at once construct their road from Connellsville to Cumberland. President W. O. Hughart deserves much credit for effecting this large and important loan.

THE nomination of Mr. S. S. Cox as Minister to Vienna, will not be confirmed while the impeachment is pending. There is also reason to hope that it will be ultimately rejected, as not in any aspect entitled to the support of a Republican Senate.

THE SUMMONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The summons to ANDREW JOHNSON, to appear before the Court of Impeachment, with the instructions to the Sergeant-at-Arms endorsed thereon, which was duly served upon Mr. JOHNSON on Saturday, reads as follows:

The United States of America, ss.—The Senate of the United States to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, *greeting:*

Whereas, The House of Representatives of the United States of America did on the 4th day of March exhibit to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against you, the said Andrew Johnson, in the words following: (Herefollow the articles.) And demand that you, the said Andrew Johnson, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice. You, the said Andrew Johnson, are, therefore, hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their chamber, in the city of Washington, on the Thirteenth day of March, at one o'clock, afternoon, of the same day to answer to the said articles of impeachment; and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions and judgments, as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and presiding officer of the said Senate, at the City of Washington, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

The following is the endorsement of the summons:

The United States of America, ss.:—The Senate of the United States to Geo. T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms, greeting: You are hereby commanded to deliver to and leave with Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at his conveniently to be found, or if not, to leave at his usual place of abode, or his usual place of business, in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept. And in what manner you perform and this service, let it be done at least four days before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons and precept with your proceedings thereon endorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons.

Witness: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and presiding officer of the Senate, at the City of Washington this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The report of Mr. J. R. BROWNE, the Mining Commissioner who has been for the year past employed in investigating the condition of the mining interests of the Pacific slope and of the mountains, was transmitted to Congress a few days since. This report closes with a review of the whole field, and his reasons for predicting an increase rather than a diminution of the yield hereafter. The Commissioner remarks:

"No uneasiness need be felt as to a decrease in the source of supply. After many years of travel over the mining regions, I feel justified in asserting that our mineral resources are practically without limit. Explorations made by competent parties during the past year in many districts in general region hitherto unknown demonstrate the fact that the are of the mineral deposit is much larger than was ever before supposed. It is safe to assume that of the claims already recorded in the settled parts of the country, and known to be valuable, not more than one in a hundred is being worked, and of these worked perhaps not more than one in fifty pays anything over expenses, owing to mismanagement, inefficient systems of reducing the ores, want of capital, cost of transportation, and other causes susceptible of remedy. In many districts of Nevada silver ores of less value than one hundred dollars a ton cannot be worked by mill process so as to pay expenses, and there are districts in Idaho and Montana where gold-bearing ores will not justify working unless they yield from forty to fifty dollars per ton. With such wealth of treasure lying dormant, it cannot be doubted that by the increased facilities for transportation and access to the mines soon to be furnished by the Pacific railroad and its proposed branches, and the experience in the treatment of ores and the scientific knowledge to be acquired in a national school of mines adequate to the necessities of the mining population, the yield must eventually increase."

WHEN MR. JOHNSON, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as Vice President in February, 1865, declared to Col. Matthews, at Cincinnati, his purpose to resuscitate the Democratic party, the treason which he already meditated to the other party which elevated him was in its very nature so basely unprincipled, so indicative of a moral sense incurably depraved, that his subsequent descent into the still lower and blacker depths of treason to a loyal country was but a natural, inevitable result—and, probably, also then contemplated.

GEN. HANCOCK, it is reported, is to be relieved at New Orleans, and the President is to give him the command of the new Atlantic Military Division which Sherman and THOMAS declined. At Washington, it will be the President's aim to embroil him with the General-in-Chief, and if this should come about Hancock would soon find himself the victim of his false position.

MR. PENDLETON'S chances with the eastern Democracy are hopelessly "gone up." What little merit his one idea had as an electioneering dodge has been lost since the Western Republicans have put the true issue in its only sensible and practicable light, and Pendleton has no other claims, either in his present opinions or his past record. They will have no use for him.

WASHINGTON gossips are speculating upon the resignation, by Senator Wade, of his position as President of the Senate, in order that he may be able to vote as a Senator upon impeachment. It will be quite time enough for Mr. Wade to consider his duty in that matter when he ascertains that such a vote will be decisive upon the findings of the Court.

A COMMITTEE of the Ohio Legislature recommends that the Agricultural College fund be entirely devoted to the erection and support of a single institution, for which further donations will be invited from citizens.

Judge Chase and the Senate.

A special Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: There is some needless excitement over the communication by Chief Justice Chase to the Senate as to his views as to the proper organization of a court of Impeachment to try the President. The members of the committee and others Senators were well aware of the position of the Chief Justice on the form required to be sent to the Senate. His expectation seems to have been that the rules would be informally agreed upon by the Senators merely as a basis for presentation to the Court as organized. It is known that most of the Senators entertain a different view, and regard their powers as more extensive, and the fact of their having proceeded to adopt the rules after a knowledge of the position likely to be taken by the Chief Justice, seems to indicate that his opinion will not influence their action in the matter. The precedents in all the cases in which the Senate has heretofore acted as a Court of Impeachment, are in favor of Mr. Chase's view that the rules can only be adopted after the Court is organized. On some questions the Senate has decided, and seem to be against him, as elaborately presented in the debate on the subject by Roscoe Conkling.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* has a paragraph which shows the oppressiveness of the English Game Laws. It says: "A laborer is stated to have been charged the other day at the Chorley Petty Sessions with stealing a dead pheasant, the property of the Earl of Derby." There had been a shooting party at Rainford; the beaters had overlooked the bird, and the prisoner, passing by some time afterward, had picked it up, without, as he declared, any felonious intention. The police met him with the pheasant in his hand, but there was nothing to show that he was no carrying it to the keeper's lodge, or to the nearest police station. The bench took a favorable view of the case for the prisoner. The Chairman said that the Magistrates intended to be very lenient, as it was the prisoner's first offence, and that they would merely give him a month's imprisonment with hard labor, hoping that it would be a warning to him. The Derbyshire *Advertiser* says that the man has actually been sent to prison.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Revivals of religion in the Evangelical churches seem to be general throughout the country. Scarcely a community is without this revival power. Almost all our exchanges contain items of this character, secular as well as religious papers. In some sections of the country, the influence of these extraordinary visitations of the Spirit of God upon the public mind, is remarkable, and of rare occurrence. Such has been the power of the religious awakening in a large Western city, that it has put a pretty effectual stop to balls, parties, &c. An instance is given of a ball announced to come off last week at one of the most popular and respectable houses in that city. A splendid supper was prepared; but the guests came not—they were nearly all at one or other of the churches where meetings were being held. From the same cause, it is supposed, not over forty or fifty persons attended a fashionable concert at the Opera House of that place. Another noticeable feature of these revivals of religion is, the large number of male adult converts and heads of families.

The joint committee of the Old and New School Presbyterians, noticed some days since, meets in Philadelphia next Wednesday. We observe the names of Drs. Charles C. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, and W. D. Howard, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, among the clerical members of the Old School representatives. Hon. Robert McKnight is the only layman of this body from this section. Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL. D., of the District Court, Pittsburgh, will represent the interests of the New School body in the joint committee.

The *Christian Intelligencer* thinks it a waste of zeal to try to draw the Reformed (late Dutch) Church into a union with the Presbyterians. It assumes there is not the slightest desire on the part of the Reformed Church to limit Christian fellowship, and none to merge its identity in any Presbyterian organization large or small.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, in Ohio, has issued a circular setting apart Sunday, the 15th, as a day of fasting and prayer to God that the cause of intemperance may be done away in the land. The ministers of the State are requested to preach at that time, earnest pointed sermons upon the duty of Christians in view of this great evil.

Rev. Mark Tratton, after serving an Independant Memorial Church for a year, has returned to the itinerant ministry of the M. E. Church, and is to be stationed at Providence, R. I.

The court in the case of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., have reported, recommending that he be reprimanded by the Bishop, in a Church, before at least three clergymen. It is stated that three of the court were in favor of suspending him from the sacred office, but yielded to the strenuous opposition of the two other members. The question, it appears, is not settled yet, as it goes up to the General Convention.

The New York *Independent*, in an article on "Revivals," states that during last week, 8,201 cases of hopeful conversions are reported in the Methodist papers. The number reported in other denominations are much less, but large, including about 2,000 among the United Brethren, 1,000 among the Presbyterians, and nearly a thousand among the Congregationalists, the Baptists and the Lutherans.

A Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, Pa., supports two home missionaries, paying $250 to each per annum.

The number of marriages performed in Philadelphia by clergymen during 1867, according to the report of the Board of Health, was 6,084, nearly one-fourth of which, or 1,516, were solemnized by ministers of the M. E. Church. It appears the Catholic element is the next greatest in numerical strength, as 951 were married by them. The Episcopal came in next, and report 786. Next to them came the Presbyterians, 627; then the Baptist, 546.

Two of the Mission Conferences, organized in the South, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, since the war, have just held their annual sessions, one in Georgetown, D. C., and the other at Charleston, S. C. Great success has attended the ministration of the word in the bounds of both. The increase of members in the former, from 1864, when the Conference was organized with eight thousand members, is full twelve thousand, about two hundred and fifty per cent. The increase of members and probationers alone in the South Carolina Conference, during the year, was eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two, or nearly one hundred per cent. During the same period the increase of church edifices has been fifty-five, or over hundred and sixty per cent. Bishop Janes, the presiding officer, during his sojourn at Charleston, was the guest of Major General Canby, the military commander of that department.

A mass meeting of the Germans, friendly to the Excise and Sunday law in New York, was held Sunday afternoon week at the Cooper Institute, Consul Bierwirth, an honored and influential merchant, presided. Strongly worded resolutions were adopted in favor of the law, for the benefit derived by closing within thirteen months two thousand four hundred and twenty-five of the worst places of dissipation and vice in that city and Brooklyn. A committee of German ministers were appointed to present the action of the mass meeting to the Legislature at Albany, and carry petitions against the repeal of the Excise Law.

The Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge Massachusetts, has five professors, two resident, Rev Dr. Stone and Rev. A. V. G Allen, and three non-resident, Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Potter, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Steenstra, of Newton Corner.

The American Congregational Union aided last year sixty seven meeting houses. The pressure of applications is still very great.

A Sunday school established by a deyoted elder of the Presbyterian Church, near Waverly, N. Y., has recently been favored with a remarkable revival, in answer to prayer. Already fifty are hopefully converted, and the interest is unabated. A very interesting feature of the work is, says the New York *Christian Advocate*, that it is carried forward, not under the lead of any minister, but by the happy co-operation of three earnest laymen, representing the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches. Why may not other laymen perform a similar work.

Rev. Charles Cooke, D. D., formerly of this city, and now pastor of Mount Zion M. E. Church, Manayunk, has been greatly favored with revival power in his church. Seventy have joined the church within six weeks.

Bishop Stevens, who was recently injured by a railroad accident and detained at Wilkesbarre, is fast recovering. He will, however, be disabled for active service for a considerable length of time. At his request, the Standing Committee will procure temporary assistance of some of the other Bishops, most likely Bishops Randall of Colorado, and Lee of Delaware, will perform Episcopal duties during the present month.

Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Detroit, who was recently elected Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, declines to accept.

The New York *Independent* recently made an editorial thrust at indecent publications and pictures. Strange to note, the same issue contained a vulgar advertisement, worse than the obscene pictures and papers exposed at newsdealers stores. "Eusebius," in the *Christian Intelligencer*, says he was chagrined, mortified and vexed, and was in a proper mood to wring the neck of the ignorant manager and proprietor, and slap the smooth face of *Theodore the Boxen erges*.

On a late Sunday afternoon, Rev. William B. Wood, pastor of the new Baptist Church at Doylestown, Pa., baptized eight persons at the borough dam, notwithstanding the intense cold weather prevailing at the time.

The new Constitution of New York allows women to vote for trustees of congregations. The New York *Observer* says this has no reference to the election of any officer of the Church proper, pastors, elders, &c., which is determined by the usages of the churches.

The following interesting item, taken from an account in one of the Canadian papers, of the dedication of a new English Lutheran Church, in Welland county, Ontario, (Canada West,) we would commend to our readers, as an evidence how our German population are "rooted and grounded" in the faith of their fathers:

"But what gives special interest to this little flock, *consisting of but nine families*, is that they are the descendants of two members of our Church, named Hans Neat (Nehr) and Nicholas Michael, who emigrated to Canada West from Rhinebeck and Claverack, on the Hudson, New York, in 1797, or 1798. One person, Mary Catharine Michael, is yet living of those who first came from New York. Though now more than eighty eight years of age, she makes use of her old German Lutheran hymn book prepared by the patriarch, Muhlenberg. It is well bound and preserved, and was printed in Germantown, Pa., by Christopher Sauer, in 1760. It contains the gospels and epistles of the church year, with a short prayer after each gospel. It also contains Luther's Catechism, with a short and excellent application. Another of her household treasures is a copy of Luther's Catechism, published in Philadelphia, by Carl Cist, in 1791. These families were in no connection whatever with the Lutheran Church, but through these invaluable little manuals of doctrine and devotion, for more than sixty years, and yet the result of a few years of missionary labor in their neighborhood was the organization and establishment of an Evangelical Lutheran Church. What an argument is also contained in the fact, which surprised even the oldest inhabitant, that the children, born in a log school house, sprung into existence as if in a dream. Hotels were built and filled in a week. Saloons, gay, gorgeous and magnificent, were opened with every bar-room. Dwellings also came in for their share of attention. Banks, printing offices, places of business of all kinds, arose on all sides, until to-day Cheyenne—its population of 6,000 or 7,000 [illegible] that 5,000 or 6,000 would not be out of the way,—and all done within five months.

Cheyenne is 518 miles west of Omaha, 110 miles north of Denver, 516 miles east of Salt Lake City, and 6,041 feet above the highest point of the road in crossing the Black Hills, not the "highest point of the Rocky Mountains" as we read, but 2,000 feet above the highest point of the Rocky Mountains, 180 miles east from the famous Sweetwater Gold Mines; 120 miles west from the great beds of iron and coal which lie west of the Silver Bell, bordering on the extensive gold fields of the South Pass, Sweetwater and Wind River regions, all of which will be of great benefit to the place in future. It is true that Cheyenne is located at the base of the mountains—not a thousand miles as has been so unfortunately if you happen to look while in the city; for it is at this point that begins the grand grade or ascent of the mountains, which, according to the survey, averages 70 feet to the mile, but at no place reaches over 80 feet.

We could hardly expect a city only five months old to boast of first class hotels, banks, &c. But it is true that Cheyenne has them. The Inter-Ocean, a fine building—35 feet square, five stories high—to cost $147,000, three banks, three daily, tri weekly and weekly newspapers and well supplied as to [illegible] first

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

BEN WADE in the White House would hold that the only policy of the nation belongs to the law-making power.

A NEW ORLEANS Justice of the Peace, one of Gen. HANCOCK'S appointees, was arrested for perjury last week, having taken the iron-clad oath in the face, it is said, of a well-known record of hostility to the Federal Government.

THE new Senator from Maryland, MR. VICKERS, was arrested for disloyal acts by Gen. SCHENCK, while in command at Baltimore during the war, and interesting testimony on that point is to be laid before the Judiciary Committee.

WILL some Democratic journal tell us whether an individual Judge of the United States Supreme Court may refuse obedience to a law which he thinks, and, as one of a full Court, may thereafter decide to be, unconstitutional?

IT is claimed for Gen. BUTLER that his speech in Cincinnati October 6th, 1866, was "the first public advocacy of impeachment anywhere in the United States." This is erroneous: impeachment was suggested in this journal on the 20th of August preceding.

A WASHINGTON correspondent for a leading Democratic journal (the Cincinnati *Enquirer*,) telegraphs that the President will certainly be deposed; that JOHNSON and his friends seek to procrastinate the trial, but they will be checkmated, and that the extremists will perpetuate their power indefinitely. Could Democracy be pleased with the prospect?

MR. JOHNSON'S confidential friend, Mr. Jerry Black, did not suit him for one of his counsel in the impeachment trial. As Attorney General, in 1860, Mr. Black advised the Old Public Functionary that "he could not break the laws himself" to accomplish any purpose, no matter how legal. Evidently, the ex-Attorney General don't fill the bill for the President just now.

THE Louisville *Courier* says that "the action of the Kentucky Legislature on all questions involving Federal politics has been characterized by remarkable prudence and caution." The Democratic journals of the same State, which first welcomed impeachment with terrible menaces, but have since subsided into the mildest-mannered criticisms upon constitutional points, have evidently learned to profit by the Legislative example.

FINANCES AND PLATFORMS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* quite unjustly stigmatizes as "partial repudiation" the resolutions of the Ohio Republicans, in favor of redeeming the Five-Twenty bonds in that currency which may be a legal-tender at the time of the redemption. The *Ledger* seems oblivious of the decided and significant recognition, by the Convention at Columbus, of the Inviolability of Contracts. The resolutions propose to violate no law, to withdraw from no stipulations which legally underlie any public engagements, and to keep to the minutest particular that faith which courts of law can enforce against both parties to the national contracts. Our Western friends are dealing with a question of public policy and expediency upon a clearly admitted state of facts. They see that the taxpayers are not likely to submit to any burthens other than may be absolutely required to discharge the public engagements, as any court of law would construe them. They will pay what they have absolutely agreed to pay—no more by implication, and no less by repudiation.

The *Ledger* is even more unjust to the Republicans of Ohio and Indiana when, in this regard, it classifies them with the Pennsylvania Democracy, and holds them equally deserving of the same sweeping censure as "partial repudiators." The late Convention at Harrisburg was not in favor of "partial repudiation;" instead of this it declared boldly for absolute repudiation, pure and unadulterated. Their resolution denouncing the exemption of *any* bonds of the government from their equal proportion of taxation means naked repudiation and nothing else, for it directly, and in terms so plain that even the *Ledger* will not deny their force, demands that the express contracts by which the mass of our funded debt was made exempt from all taxation whatever shall be nullified and disregarded. If that be not repudiation, what is it? It is simply robbery, for it takes from the public creditor money which, by law and by contract, is entirely his own, and which we have expressly agreed never to ask him for. Here is the resolution as the Democracy adopted it, and if it contains any proposition to exclude the existing bonds from the equal taxation they ask for, we fail to see it.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is unjust and inequitable.

The Republicans of Ohio and Indiana neither adopt this dishonest position nor do they give to it the least countenance. On the contrary, they have protested against any such imputation in the most positive language, declaring for the faithful execution of every contract in words as clear as the English language affords. They not only do this in the resolutions directly relating to the subject, but in all their resolutions taken as a whole, the sharpest pettifogging caviller cannot find a word or a phrase that even squints towards repudiation, "partial" or absolute. Ohio and Indiana Republicans have none of the smell of repudiation on their garments; they have never suffered themselves to be scorched by its destructive fire. Under Republican management the finances of those States have been rescued from the embarrassments and discredit into which Democracy had once plunged them, and their State securities are sought for at full rates on every Exchange in this country and Europe. Unfortunately, there are other States of which we cannot say the same.

Our friends in Ohio and Indiana look upon this question of bond-redemption in two aspects, the one merely political and the other upon its merits. A word or two upon these points, and, first, we will consider the latter. The Five-Twenty bonds are so entitled because they are, by the laws authorizing their issue, made redeemable, at the option of the Treasury, at any time not less than five years nor over twenty years from their date. The first issue, of February, 1862, of $500,000,000 could be redeemed now, at the pleasure of the Government. Why is it not done? Because the Nation is not yet prepared for paying so much of its debt. It has neither coin nor paper in its Treasury to meet such an amount of obligations. If specie payments had now been resumed and we had that amount of coin in hand, it would be our duty and our policy to pay it off at once and stop the outgo for interest. If we had Legal Tender notes in the Treasury instead, in amount equal to these $514,000,000 of maturing obligations, the Democracy would re-issue the notes and take up the bonds. They go still further and, since we have not the notes on hand, they want the printing-presses started, making that additional amount of paper to be immediately flooded upon the country. The Republicans propose no such thing, for they sensibly hold that such an inflation of the currency, and that too only with another form of paper representing the public debt, would prove ultimately disastrous to the business of the country, without a dollar of its debt being actually paid. The thirty millions per year interest to be thus saved would be very far from compensating the people for the wide spread mischief which such an inflation would result in.

This, therefore, is the whole question in a nutshell. Shall we immediately inflate the currency of the country, now standing at about $660,000,000, by the further addition of $514,000,000 for the "redemption" of bonds to that amount? Or shall we avail ourselves of the fifteen years of grace yet remaining, and, from time to time, as we have the available legal tenders in the Treasury, without needing to create another dollar of paper debt, apply our surplus non-interest bearing notes to the purchase and withdrawal of bonds bearing coin interest? This last is the doctrine of the Western Republicans, and differs from the Democratic theory in that it would do no injury to the interests of business, would not derange suddenly and disastrously our finances and commerce, would inevitably insure a steady appreciation of the public credit, and would give to the country what it most needs—a wise and settled policy, with ample time for its vindication.

It is to be remembered that while the bonds are not absolutely payable for many years to come, the legal tender notes are redeemable in gold the very day that the Treasury shall resume specie payments. Every sensible man believes that we can resume coin payments, for all public and private engagements, before fifteen years more have passed, unless we unwisely and extravagantly increase the amount of debts we shall then be liable to meet. Take all the time we are entitled to, give the country a chance to grow rich again, apply our yearly savings to that exchange which would relieve us from paying interest, but do not swamp all credit by deluging the land with nearly twice as much of that kind of paper, which, being instantly redeemable in coin on the day of resumption, would in effect postpone resumption to the second or third generation. We can easier take care of $600,000,000, gradually but surely reduced as we propose, than of the $1,100,000,000 which Messrs. PENDLETON & Company would throw upon the Treasury and the people.

Considering the question on its merits then, we cannot but admit that, in law and fact, the holder of Five-Twenties must accept the legal tender notes if offered them. The relative value of the note to his bond is very nearly the same to-day as in 1862, and he can have no complaint on that score. The first issues of Five-Twenties, $500,000,000, and of legal tenders, $150,000,000, were authorized by laws bearing the same date, February 25, 1862, and the purchasers of the one could not be ignorant of the forced and general value given to the other. It is wisely our duty to apply our savings from year to that redemption. We can thus cut off the interest, without increasing the debt and without inflating the currency ruinously to all interests and without creating any new difficulties in the way of an early resumption. If, instead of thus exchanging his bond, for non-interest bearing paper, the creditor prefers to accept another bond at a lower rate of interest, upon terms explicitly fixed and carefully guarded as to interest and principal, the saving to the Treasury would be equal to the amount which the Democracy propose to force from the creditor by an illegal taxation. This proposition of Senator SHERMAN should be seriously considered, before it is rejected. The propriety, the duty of making all future issues of bonds liable to taxation as other property will be disputed by none.

As a political question, the western Republicans hold that they are not responsible for its "premature introduction" as charged by the New York *Times*. They recognize it as a living and pressing topic, of immediate and popular interest. They have taken it up, they accept its small modicum of meritorious truth, denounce its fallacies, reject its dangerous features and propose to control it in the interests of the Treasury, the public creditors and the people. They do not intend to be misunderstood before the people upon questions which can be so easily mystified by demagogues, and which, if not fully explained and appreciated, might result in a great deal of mischief. They propose that in due time Congress shall inaugurate, touching these and all other pending questions of finance, currency and taxation, a just and complete system of measures having due regard to the lawful claims of the public creditor, the requirements of business and the interests of the Treasury. And they advocate nothing more.

Senator Wade.

Of course old Ben. must lead the column in anything like a list of the prominent, earnest and unceasing workers for impeachment. He has been in favor of it ever since it was first suggested—and probably not so much because he saw anything commendable in the thing itself, as because it was the skirmish line of his party, where he always desires to be and always will be, let it be never so far away from the main column. He'll take his little "jump ahead," at whatever cost. It would be wrong to suppose that Mr. Wade is and has been influenced in his advocacy of impeachment solely by personal consideration growing out of his right of succession. Old Ben., with all his faults, is not a selfish man. I know of few public men who are less so. He was the silent but persistent advocate of impeachment months before his election to the Presidency of the Senate, and at a time when he had no other interest but that of his party to advance by it.

Mr. Wade, as incumbent of the White House, will not be so violent a person as "old Ben." stumping in the West, or making after-dinner speeches on a railroad excursion. The tendency of power and responsibility is to make men conservative; and old Ben., with a consciousness that so much depends upon his moderation and discretion, will no doubt put himself upon his good behavior—roar him as gently as a sucking dove—and do nothing more indecorous or *outre* in its nature than taboo butter and lard from the state dinners.

Old Ben, is now sixty-eight years of age, and in his eighteenth year of service in the Senate. He and Sumner were elected to begin their Senatorial careers together, on the 4th of March, 1851, but I think Sumner claims "the age" on him, because he (Sumner) was sworn in at the special session of March, 1851, while Wade did not appear in his seat until the commencement of the regular session in December following. He is still hale and hearty; rises every morning at 6, takes long walks when he can, and when he can't do that does a little swearing before breakfast to give him a good appetite.

This sketch is already longer than I intended it should be, or I might give a few illustrations of old Ben's social life and manners. As it is, one must confess: He boards at the Washington House, in most humble and unpretentious hostlery, near the Capitol, and lives up near the roof for the special purpose of avoiding callers. It was thought he would be "at home" to friends and the public on New Year's day, and his accommodating landlord asked if he should not put his room in order for receiving company. "Oh, no," said Ben., "I don't want any of their infernal visitings. I'm going to lock myself in all day, and if any body comes I wont be home. Tell them I've gone out." And he didn't make a caller receive one.

—The London *Engineer*, a most valuable scientific paper, has opened up a subject that will appeal to many thousands in interest—the nomenclature of rating the power of steam engines. At present an engine is said to be of so many "horse-power," but every one under-stands that this phrase has, by the development of the machine in these days, become vague and almost unmeaning. Men talk about "actual horse-power" and "nominal horse power," and no man buys an engine without knowing that its real force far exceeds its nominal rating. The mere fact that WATT selected a force of 33,000 pounds, exerted at a rate of one foot per minute, (the statement to which he had reduced the average labor of a horse,) 250 pounds at the rate of two and a half miles per hour,) and took that as the unit of measurement for the horse's great rival, steam, meant something then. But actual horse-power, depending on the steam pressure of the piston and the velocity of its action, is a thing easily varied in the same engine by changing the steam pressure, and depends even more on the size of the boiler than on that of the cylinder, by which it is now calculated. Horse-power, then, means—anything you choose. The proposition is, to agree upon a new unit of force and to call it a "What." The suggestion is good, if practicable. It is easier to propose such a thing than to settle and fix its conditions.

THE DUTY OF A PRESIDENT.

ROBERT J. WALKER, of whose Democracy there can be no possible doubt, in his great argument in the Mississippi case, held the following language in regard to the President's duty to execute all the laws of Congress, without reference to their constitutionality:

"And here let me say a word in vindication of the President, who has been greatly censured, especially by a large portion of the Secession press of the South, for carrying into execution an act which he had vetoed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. When a bill is presented to the President, he is bound to inquire into its constitutionality before he gives his approval. He is then co-operating with the legislative department of the government. If he declines to sign it, and it is passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, it is as much an act of Congress as if it had received the sanction of the President; and it necessarily follows that, under the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, he is as much bound to execute that act as one which met his fullest approval. Why? Because the President possesses no judicial power; nor does Congress. If Congress were to attempt to convert itself into a judicial body, and the two Houses should go into Committee of the Whole to inquire into the constitutionality of a particular act, their resolution on that subject would be a mere nullity, because they possess legislative power, and not executive or judicial power. So the President had no right to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress after it had become a law, that being a judicial question. If his veto would not be the right, and therefore the duty, of every successive President, so soon as he was inaugurated, to take up the hundreds of volumes containing all the acts of Congress, and inquire judicially which of them were constitutional and which not, and carry into execution those which he believed to be constitutional, and refuse to execute those which he believed to be unconstitutional. I say the President would be usurping the judicial function and overthrowing the distinction created by the Constitution between the co-ordinate departments of the Government if he were to attempt to exercise such a power as that. He has no *discretion* except to execute the act; and that important fact goes to the very gist of the matter. When an application is made for a mandamus to compel the performance of an act, or an injunction to restrain the execution of an illegal act, it depends upon whether the executive officers have a discretion in either case to judge of the law, and a right to execute it or not at their pleasure. If they have no discretion, and the law positively commands the execution of a particular act, the remedy is by mandamus to act affirmatively; if the law forbids peremptorily the execution of an act, then, where it can be made a judicial question, the appeal is to the judicial tribunals, and especially where the question is a constitutional one. In this case the President has no discretion except to execute the law; the subordinate officers who are obeying his commands have no discretion, except to carry his orders into effect; and there is no discretion in such a case between an executive and a ministerial duty."

Two Great Cities of the Future.

It is now almost a certainty that the great Northern Pacific Railroad will be built, and that an early day. Nobody in California can have any legitimate interest in opposing that enterprise. The line will be eight hundred miles distant from the Central Pacific, and the road can hardly be a competitor of the latter, unless it is for the Asiatic trade. And even this theory, brought forward by some of the Eastern papers, has no solid backing of facts. The Northern Pacific will derive its importance partly from the fact that it will open up for settlement the richest and most attractive country now unimproved, to be found on so much of the continent as is in our possession. Then this route will be attractive on account of its shortness and directness. But the *termini* are more remarkable. Commencing at the headwaters of Lake Superior, the most noted lake in the world, and ending on the headwaters of Puget Sound, the most noted inlet on the Pacific coast, the commercial advantages alone would bring the enterprise into great prominence at once. Accepting these points as the *termini*—and they appear to be as certain as any other part of the project—two great cities are sure to spring up under the quickening influence of the Northern Pacific Railroad. One of these will be found at the Eastern terminus, on the headwaters of Lake Superior. The commerce of the lake will be, in a qualified sense, tributary to it, as well as the vast mineral interests of that region. In fact, it is hardly straining the point to say the road would commence on an old bed of surpassing richness, and on which hardly more than a surface impression would be made after all the mineral had been taken out for the iron track across the continent.

The other city will be wherever the road terminates on Puget Sound—possibly at a point where, up to this time, not a house has been built or a tree cut.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—Nothing like the present condition of Penobscot Bay has been known for thirty years. Last week parties went down to White light, five miles below Rockland, from the top of which, north, east, south, and west, as far as the eye could reach, no water was to be seen.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ACHES OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU OPPRESSION IN THE CHEST
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT, LUNGS OR CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation for such diseases you can take.

For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

MENTAL DEPRESSION.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and, of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are all real, for it is a real disorder—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noises, as of falling water and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and dery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives. In fact it is the only pure and reliable tonic at present known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let these alone. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has proven itself, by many years of trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tilzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured a l the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important and bold since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed form will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful article to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the Daily, and other selections of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to lead favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The Ads. of the GAZETTE are read exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important terms, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at greatly reduced rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 7.25.
Clubs of Ten ..... 14.00.
—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 56 and 58 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send an marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

THE GREAT REVIVAL at JOHN WESLEY CHAPEL, Pittsburgh, which took place September 1st, is still progressing, and one hundred and ten have been converted. When the meeting commenced the membership was only 70 but now numbers 180, and the congregation over 400. We are compelled to build a new church, and we hope the public will assist our Trustees and Building Committee.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
CHARLES MILLER,
DANIEL JACKSON,
JOHN PARKES,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
JOSEPH FLACK,
WILSON DAVIS,
mh10: Rev. N. H. WILLIAMS, Pastor.

FRINGES,

Gimp Headings,

IN ALL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 FIFTH STREET.

mh11:

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, March 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, West Market Building, until TUESDAY, March 10th, 1868, for

PAINTING AND PUTTING UP INDEX BOARDS,

At the corners of all streets in the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards.

For information as to size or board, &c. apply to this office.

H. J. MOORE,
mh5:td42 City Engineer and Surveyor.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A Fine Manufacturing Site,

On Western Avenue, Allegheny, FOR SALE, 50 feet by 276 feet along the whole street.

Also, FINE BUILDING LOTS in First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Wards.

SOME FINE COUNTRY PROPERTY.

And two or more BRICK HOUSES IN ALLEGHENY, for sale upon the most reasonable terms.

W. S TAYLOR,
mh5:m45 45 Ohio street, Allegheny.

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can supply the trade with the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturers' wholesale Prices, put up in cases of 1, 6 dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.

J. A. H. PHILLIPS,
fe18 28 and 28 St. Clair street.

J. VIENNOT & CO., General NEWSPAPER, CORRESPONDING & ADVERTISING AGENTS,

152 Nassau Street New York.

(Established in 1862.)

REFERENCES—Mr. H. Hemhold, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York; Messrs. S. R. Vanderbeek & Co., 199 Greenwich st., New York; Messrs. Hall & Mucket, 240 Greenwich st., N. Y.; Messrs. G. Bruce, Son & Co., Type Founders, 79 Chambers st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ragat & Co., Type Founders, 39 gold st., N. Y. fe21:178:mwf

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.

I have now for sale several of the finest farms in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, conveniently easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.

G. M. PETTY,
mh6: No. 60 Smithfield street.

MALT.—20,000 bush. Prime

BARLEY MALT,

For sale by

GILMORE, STRAUB & CO.,
MALSTERS, South Canal st., near Chestnut,
mh9:mh10:d&T ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

TO CARPENTERS.—Proposals for the

ERECTION OF A NEW FRAME CHURCH

At Sharon, in Moon township, may be seen on SATURDAY, the 7th of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., where the Trustees meet, and afterwards at the house of Jeremiah Mack for a few days. Dimensions, 34 by 72 feet.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for a note drawn by me for $151, and signed by J. A. McGREW as security, in favor of MARGARET DAVIS, dated 26th February, 1868, as said note was obtained by false representations and without value received, and will not be paid.

J. F. McGRAEL,
Seely's Allegheny Grocery and Provision Co.
mh9:m44

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ask for Ward's. Take none else. fe28

PEARLASH—92 cks first sorts

In store, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
mh7 WM. WARD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITE LIME.

250 *Barrels White Lime,*

Warranted equal to any in market, in style and for use. Apply to

HUGH KNOX,
mh11:m58 No. 123 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

SECOND-HAND

Melodeons and Organs,

In perfect order, from $35 00 to $130 00.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
mh11 6 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GRAIN DEALERS,

And Commission Merchants,

No. 349 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, up stairs. mh11:m64

REMOVAL.

The General Foreign Agency,

Managed by the undersigned at the Office of the Adams Express Company, has been removed to

No. 70 Fifth Street,

(Chronicle Building, up stairs,) where Passage Tickets to and from Europe, and

Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France & Switzerland,

Can be procured at lowest rates. Sole Agency in Western Pennsylvania for Pacific Mail S. S. Company, for California, China and Japan.

WM BINGHAM, Jr.,

No. 70 Fifth street, (up stairs,) Pittsburgh.
mh11:m56

FOR SALE.

Property near Mansfield for Sale

A very desirable piece of land of 16 acres, having an orchard of about 3 acres and a good frame house of 8 rooms and cellar; a spring of never-failing water near the house. Located on an elevation about ¼ of a mile west of Mansfield Station, on the Panhandle R. R. To be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers, from 2 to 5 acres.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

A good Frame Dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished attic and good cellar, with lot 24 by 125 feet 9 inches, situate No. 60 Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two good lots on Sherlid street; one lot on Adams street; one lot on Franklin street; three small lots on Sherlid street; one lot on Fremont street, Allegheny. A lot in East Liberty, being lot No. 16, on Dearborn avenue. A number of lots at Lake Erie.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.
mh11:m58

STEAM

CARPET BEATING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Which TEN YEARS' TRIAL in New York and other Eastern cities has proved a complete success.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

1st. Fading and shrinkage are completely avoided.

2d. No rapping upon carpets necessary.

3d. When freed from dust, moths or their larvæ, the Carpet looks nearly as good as new, and the original fastening from wear.

4th. When perfectly clean, a Carpet will wear as long again as when dirty, thus a saving of one-half in economy, to say nothing of looks.

All orders left at the office,

No. 179 Liberty Street,

Or addressed to P. O. Box 473, will receive prompt attention.

GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,
mh10 PROPRIETOR.

PROPOSALS INVITED

THE WATER COMMITTEE OF the City of Pittsburgh, invite proposals for furnishing the Water Works with Supplies and Material in, for one year, commencing April 1, 1868, as follows, viz:

COAL.

For furnishing the Lower Works with an ample supply of Anthracite Coal, to be delivered in the Engine House of the Works, at Herr's Island. Bids will be required to specify amount of Coal that can be furnished, if required, and charge for same.

Coal required at the Upper Works to be delivered in Engine House, Bedford avenue.

Good screened coal, both Upper and Lower, to be weighed on scales erected at the respective works.

PIPE.

All the Pipe, Branches and Sleeves needed in repairs and extensions of water mains. Bids will be received for 12 feet lengths, all to be made of best material and thoroughly tested.

MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS.

All the Miscellaneous Castings required for repairs and extensions during the year.

FIRE PLUGS AND STOP COCKS.

All the Fire Plugs and Stop Cocks required during the year, including any alterations and repairs which may be necessary, of the same character, and any needed in new extensions.

The Pipe, Castings, Plugs and Stop Cocks required in new extensions to be of the same pattern as those now in use, or as may be directed by the Superintendent. Prices charged for same.

REPAIRS OF BASIN WALL.

For repairing Basin Wall adjoining Upper Engine House, on Herr's Island. Bids will be received for any one stone and coping required. Digging and filling, and hauling away any surplus material in such repairs.

The Water Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be made in writing, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal," or as the case may be, and delivered at Office of the Water Superintendent, West Market street, before 12 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, March 16th, 1868.

JOSEPH FRANCIS,
mh7:m61 Superintendent.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Straw & Millinery Goods,

Ribbons,

Flowers,

Frames,

AND

French Pattern Bonnets and Hats,

BY

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ON

Thursday, March 19th,

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THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS

IN THE WORLD ARE THE

Patent Pantaloon Drawers,

The genuine bear our trade mark,

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J. LYONS,

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Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Curtain Cornice, Bands and Buttons, Cornice Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.

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CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

Suitable for Boys' wear, for sale at reduced prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

48 FIFTH STREET.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendent of Markets for

Laying a Flag Stone Floor

In the Western Market House.

Also, for WHITEWASHING THE FIRST and SECOND STORIES of the Western House, and COLORING THE WALLS OF CITY HALL.

Proposals for the above will be received until MARCH 16th, 1868.

For further information inquire of

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LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

138 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Carriages for Funerals, $4.00. Hearse for Funerals, $6.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Turn-outs for private parties.
oct30:52:W WM. WARD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868.

GREAT

REDUCTION!!

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX SKIRTS,

FOR THE

MILLION.

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS AND INTEREST OF THE LATE FIRM OF WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, AND HAVING MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS,

ARE NOW ENABLED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL THEM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THEIR OBJECT IS TO PLACE THESE SKIRTS IN THE MARKET AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE

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THE PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER SKIRT MADE. THEY ARE WARRANTED TO OUTWEAR ANY TWO OR THREE SINGLE STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, AND THE PRESENT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

MAKES THEM THE CHEAPEST BY FAR, AS WELL AS THE MOST DURABLE, STYLISH, GRACEFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT TO THE WEARER THAT IS MANUFACTURED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OF THE PATENTED "METALLIC ENDS," SUSPENDERS, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, EQUAL IN STYLE AND QUALITY TO THE BEST FRENCH SUSPENDERS, AND AT MUCH LOWER PRICES.

West, Bradley & Cary Mf'g Co.

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE:

Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Street,

NEW YORK.
mh11:17;22;28:ap8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscribers have entered into a Limited Partnership agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they do hereby certify

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is

SHOENBERGER & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of IRON, NAILS and HORSE SHOES, at the "Juniata Iron Works," in the City of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania, and the sale of such manufactures.

3. That the names of the General Partners are WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh, and State of Ohio; THOMAS S. BLAIR, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsbur

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Appropriation Bill Passed the House—People's Passenger Railway—Pittsburgh Consolidation—Bills Introduced in the Senate—Notaries Public Appointments for Allegheny County—Half Fare to Republican State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COLEMAN, Lebanon: Establishing Railroad Companies merged by special enactment previous to 1861, to take advantage of the benefits given by the general act of 1861.

By Mr. CONNELL, Philadelphia: One to continue the rate of interest at six per cent., and repealing the usury law.

By Mr. WHITE, Indiana: One incorporating the Horner, Susquehanna and Cherry Tree Railroad Company.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: One empowering the Burgess of Braddocks Borough to commit persons adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct to the county jail in default of payment of fines; also, authorizing the borough of Braddocks to permit its streets to be occupied by coal roads.

Authorizing the School Directors of East Deer township to borrow money.

By Mr. RANDALL, of Schuylkill: Supplement to the act of March 29, 1867, to increase the Revenues of the Commonwealth, which makes the tax on coal twenty-five cents per ton instead of four cents.

At twelve o'clock, noon, adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PASSED FINALLY.

The Appropriation Bill passed finally.

PEOPLE'S PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh People's Passenger Railway passed second reading, and was laid over, with the amendments introduced by Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, imposing the same taxes on the Company as are now paid by the Citizens Passenger Railway, and authorizing a connection with the Citizens Passenger Railway upon terms to be agreed upon between the Companies, the Court of Common Pleas to fix the terms in case of dispute.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, Mr. Ford's supplement to acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, was amended by securing the new portions of the city from the payment of any portion of the indebtedness of the old portion of the city, providing that each corporation shall pay its own debts, and authorizing the Councils to change the assessments, thereby reducing the tax of the rural districts; allowing the erection of wooden buildings, by consent of Councils; fixing the terms of new officers from December 18th, 1867, to February 1st, 1869; prescribing that tickets shall be voted endorsed "City and Council" and "Ward officers."

Laid over for third reading.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The remainder of the session was occupied with the first reading of private bills on the calendar, without final action.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Mr. FORDS supplement to the Pittsburgh consolidation acts passed finally as amended.

PASSED FINALLY.

This morning the following bills among others passed finally:

Annexing the Southwestern portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny city.

Authorizing East Birmingham borough to borrow $100,000 for improvements.

Authorizing the opening of Locust street, Pittsburgh.

Changing the name of Back street, Kittanning, to Grant avenue.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Horse Breeders Association, capital $100,000, to hold land in Butler and adjoining counties.

Supplement to act relative to the draining of wet and sprouty lands, extending the same to the draining of coal and other mines in Westmoreland, Armstrong and Somerset counties.

Incorporating the Union Grocery, Produce and Variety Co-operative Association of Brownsville, Fayette county, capital $75,000.

Incorporating the Philadelphia, New York and Boston Steamship Company, capital $100,000, with the privilege of increasing to $1,000,000.

Changing the name of Kittanning University to Columbia University.

Incorporating Apollo Cemetery, Armstrong county.

Incorporating St. Paul's Orphans' Home near Butler.

A supplement for the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company, Allegheny city, increasing the number of Directors to fifteen and authorizing the present Directors to appoint eight additional Directors till the next election.

Preventing fishing with nets or seines in streams of Beaver county for five years hereafter.

Incorporating Petroleum Calcium Gas Light Company of Pennsylvania, to supply cities, towns, &c., capital two hundred thousand dollars, office at Kittanning, Armstrong county.

Supplement for People's Savings Bank, Pitsburgh, repealing section seventh of the charter, and authorizing dividends out of the net earnings,

Adjourned till Monday.

Notaries Public for Allegheny County.

The following appointments of Notaries Public for Allegheny county were made by the Governor to-day: John Ramsey, Allegheny City; Gilbert McMaster, Philip R. Mercz, George W. Thompson and Charles C. Taylor, Pittsburgh; Frederick M. McGee, Oakland; J. R. Jacques, East Birmingham.

Free Tickets from Republican State Convention.

Delegates to the Philadelphia State Republican Convention, travelling over the Pennsylvania Central, and paying full fare, will be furnished free tickets by Colonel Jordan for returning home.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MANN, Republican, of Potter, moved that when the House adjourns to-morrow it adjourn to meet on Friday morning. Agreed to.

BOOM AND DAM IN THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

The bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a boom and dam in the Allegheny river, in Carrydon township, Warren county, passed finally as it came from the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GALLAGHER, Westmoreland: Authorizing the assessment of a tax to repay money borrowed to pay bounties in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county; also, extending the general fee bill of 1865 to Westmoreland county for two years more.

By Mr. FORD, Allegheny: Authorizing the appointment of an Inspector of stationary steam engines and steam boilers in Allegheny county by the Judges of the Courts, acting with an advisory Committee, and defining the duties of said Inspector; also, incorporating the borough of Ormsby, Allegheny county.

By Mr. SMITH, Allegheny: supplement to the act of 1867, relating to Manchester borough, repealing so much of said act as annexes a portion of McClure township to said borough.

By Mr. NICHOLSON, Beaver: Exempting the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Beaver borough, from taxation; also, incorporating the borough of Baden, in Economy township, Beaver county. This last bill passed finally.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Restraining unlicensed peddling in Tarentum borough, Allegheny county.

By Mr. SEARIGHT, Fayette: Incorporating the Monongahela Association of Baptist Churches; also, extending the time for the payment of enrollment tax on an act incorporating the Dollar Savings Bank of Uniontown, Fayette county.

Sudden Death—Coroner's Inquest.

Thomas McCoy, an old resident of this city, died suddenly at his residence in Armstrong's row, in the Ninth ward, on Saturday. The deceased was fifty-six years of age and had been afflicted with heart disease. Dr. Asdale was called in to see him immediately, and stated that apoplexy was the cause of his death. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

Latest Cable Dispatches.

The Alabama Claims.

Important Debate in the English Parliament.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 5.—A large meeting of friends of D'Israeli was held at his official residence last night. Nearly all of the leading Tory members of Parliament were present. The proceedings were not made public, but the meeting is regarded as a favorable indication of the strength of the new Premier.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Lord Lieutenant has released from confinement W. Johnson, Grand Secretary of the Orangemen, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for leading the illegal procession.

LONDON, March 5.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons this evening D'Israeli appeared for the first time since the resignation of Earl Derby. Upon entering the House he was received with loud cheers from both government and opposition benches. D'Israeli soon afterwards rose, and after giving notice of the introduction of certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland, referred to the retirement of Earl Derby, saying his colleagues were loth to sever their connection with such a leader. No language could express their estimate of the character and career of such a chief, and they all most earnestly hoped for his restoration to health and power. D'Israeli then proceeded to say Her Majesty had been pleased to entrust him with the task of forming a government, and he should not decline the gracious offer, accompanied as it was by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs the policy of Lord Derby during the last two years of his administration would be followed by the new Ministry, and in foreign affairs the policy of Lord Stanley would be adhered to. This would be a policy of peace; not one of isolation, but one of generous sympathy and regard for our own interests and those of other nations. Such a policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England. Based as it was upon esteem and respect, the domestic policy of the new government would be a liberal one. [Cheers and laughter.] Recognizing national traits as the best securing national institutions, he regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland; but as Lord Derby said on a public occasion, such action was the only safeguard against unscrupulous foreign confederations. Such a suspension of the privileges of the writ was not incompatable with the gentle exercise of the law, and he was of the opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with a tender regard for that country. After a few more explanations, not of general importance, D'Israeli resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. Bowyerie, member for Kilmarnock, said the policy of Earl Derby, referred to by the Premier, was uncertain. If it meant retention of office only, the new government would meet with serious opposition in the House of Lords.

Earl Malmesbury said the subject of Irish grievances would come up for discussion on Tuesday next. After announcing the change in the Government, he added its policy would remain unaltered.

Earl Russell declared that no confidence could be placed in a policy which was always saying one thing and meaning another. He said the liberal members had given their support to Lord Derby, on his pledge to bring about a reduction of the franchise, but none in reality had been made. Such a mode of educating a party was unprecedented.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS DISCUSSED.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons last evening, after the transaction of other business, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Member for Reading, called up the question of the Alabama claims. He made a long and eloquent speech, urging the settlement of this vexed question on the plan proposed by the American Government. In calling for the papers on the subject, with a view of the speedy settlement of the question, he disclaimed any feeling of prejudice. All future negotiations would but add to the complications already existing. He traced the progress of the civil war in the United States to its happy termination. He said the firing on Fort Sumter evoked the famous proclamation of President Lincoln, and in less than a month from the issuing of that proclamation Great Britain had recognized the Southern insurgents as belligerents. They had no fleets, but purchased their ships in our ports. These ships, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of our Government to stop them, eluded our vigilance and went to sea, and were hospitably received at British Colonial ports. They captured and destroyed during the war more than two hundred merchant vessels. In less than two years the United States flag was literally driven from the seas, while the commerce of Great Britain was doubled. For this reason he thought we ought to treat these claims generously. They were made in 1862, by American Minister Adams. After a warm eulogium on the course of the United States, he said an arbitration of the matter had been proposed by the American Government, but was refused by Earl Russell, who denied the suggestion. Lord Stanley might have taken the other course, but the Tories had changed on the question of household suffrage. The question of recognition by England was only as to her right. If there were a right, that might safely be referred. But Lord Stanley insisted that the responsibility of England was only a moral one in the Alabama case. He thought the less said about morality on this question the better. He regarded the breaking out of a war between England and the United States as extremely unlikely, but he thought on the other hand that all needless irritation should be shunned.

Lord Stanley took the floor. He praised the pacific tone of Mr Lefevre, and warmly complimented Minister Adams for the spirit he had displayed. He said we could not make indiscriminate concession, but would learn the right of the case. There never was a case where there was more need to understand the points. Much allowance was to be made to the feelings of the United States. Great Britain, in the same case, (with five hundred millions of debt, contracted through a civil war, in which a million lives had been lost,) might appreciate the matter better than mere lookers on only. He thought England had been strictly neutral; but no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality, coupled with warm sympathy and support. The Queen was ready to arbitrate and submit all questions, but the great point recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. Nobody contends that at no time the South acquired them. If not, why deny the right of Great Britain to to recognize them at the time she did? The Confederate ship Alabama did not sail from England until 1862, and the battle of Bull Run was fought in 1861. Admitting it was wrong for Great Britain to recognize the South, would the United States Government say that its case against the Alabama had been altered had Great Britain made a declaration of neutrality six, rather than eleven, months before she sailed? The speaker referred to the speech of Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, on the subject of recognizing Hungary, in support of his argument. How could England refuse to recognize a war which Secretary Seward himself had announced to be a civil war nine, twelve and sixteen days before the proclamation? Who could complain if England had recognized a civil war which the United States had admitted some weeks before? In conclusion, he thought a friendly adjustment of the difficulty still practicable. He deprecated the debate. The friendly reception of Mr. Thornton at Washington was a pledge of peace. The Ministers are ready to leave the question to the people o the entire world.

Mr. Forster, member from Bradford, thought Mr. Seward's view of the question of the recognition of the Alabama claims deserved better treatment and more careful consideration, as being, perhaps, the view that was right and sensible. He complained of the abrupt disposition of the question which had been made when the universal wish in the United Kingdom was for its speedy settlement. He thought had any influential statesman been sent to the United States as Minister, the point might have been already adjusted.

John Stewart Mill was the next speaker. He regarded the present condition of the question as the result of a mutual mistake. The real question was whether England was bound to prevent such expenditures as that of the Alabama. He denied that the United States claimed, or could claim that the recognition of the South was a violation of law, but that it was an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act. The American Government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England the Alabama depredations would not have occurred. Mr. Mill thought an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States. He concluded by endorsing the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. Gladstone, member for South Lancashire, thanked Mr. Lefevre for his able speech, and Lord Stanley for his temperate reply. He (Mr. Gladstone,) could not understand why the negotiation was ended. Nor could he agree with Mr. Mill that Lord Stanley had admitted reparation was due, or that an arbiter would surely decide against England. For himself he doubted if reparation for the Alabama depredations was due the United States. It was unquestionably right that the point should be referred to a commission, but if the Government feared such a reference it should settle the matter at once, or leave the decision with an umpire. Mr. Gladstone inferred from the closing sentence of Lord Stanley, that communications between the two Governments were not closed, and that the friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying, if his inference was correct, the whole country would sustain Lord Stanley in a just and honorable settlement of the case. The debate ended with Mr. Gladstone's remarks.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE DEBATE.

LONDON, March 7.—Nearly all the leading papers have editorials this morning on the subject of the remarkable debate in the House of Commons last evening on the Alabama question.

The *Times* says the debate must convince the United States Government that England wishes to settle the law in this case in the American sense, and that the failure of Great Britain to refer the claims to arbitration is due to no desire to shun her just obligations. Mr. Seward has only to meet Lord Stanley in a like spirit to end the misunderstanding.

The tone of the articles in the other journals is generally the same.

FENIANS OFFERED PARDON AND REFUSE IT.

It is reported the Fenian prisoners who were captured recently at Dungarran were offered pardons on condition they would give their paroles to leave the Kingdom. It is further reported the prisoners unanimously refused assent to this proposition.

A double guard has been placed around Newgate, where Burke, Casey and Shaw are confined. Their trials have been set down for next month.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

In the Commons last evening Charles Gilpin, member from the Borough of Northampton, gave notice of a bill to abolish the death penalty.

Lord Stanley submitted further official notes about Mexico.

On an order to go into Committee of supply, Earl Mayo said he hoped the debate on the condition of Ireland would end by Friday next, so that the House might be ready to consider the question of Irish reform.

LONDON, March 7.—Marquis Pepoli, formerly French Minister to Russia, has been appointed to Great Britain in the same capacity.

G. W. Hunt, M. P., who resigned his seat when he went into the Cabinet, has been re-elected from Northamptonshire He will soon bring a bill before Parliament for the purchase by the government of all telegraphs in the Kingdom.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—The South American mail steamer, which touched at Lisbon, has arrived here.

Details from the Rio Parana are important. The good fortune of the Paraguayans continued. The Brasilians made several attempts to cut the communications of General Lopez through the Gran Chaco, but failed, and it, the engagements which took place Lopez gained fresh advantages.

General Alexander Aboth, Minister and resident of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died after a protracted illness.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, March 5.—Late dispatches from China and Japan are received via India. The civil war in Japan raged with great violence. Several combats has taken place between the partisans of Shagoon and the Diamos, which were attended with heavy losses of life, and great excesses were committed on both sides. In consequence of the insecure condition of the country, the Ministers of Foreign powers had all left Osaca.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE WEST.

General Freshet Threatened—Breaking Up of the Ice—Damage to Property—Storm at Kansas City.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 7.—The rains of the past two days extended all over the northwest, and a general freshet is threatened. Already much of the country is flooded, and some damage is reported.

OMAHA, March 7.—A heavy rain prevailed nearly all last night, during which the ice in the river broke up. The water is now about two hundred feet of a temporary railroad bridge across the river. There was no other damage done.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 7.—The ice broke up this morning, causing great excitement and fears for the buildings and bridges at the water power. The water is higher than ever before.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 7.—By the breaking of the ice gorge here this morning several dams and bridges were considerably damaged. The loss as far as known exceeds twenty thousand dollars. The ice in this section is the highest it has ever been for years.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, March 7.—The ice in the Mississippi river at this point started twice to-day, moving however but a short distance. A high wind prevailed during the day. Freezing a little to-night.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—A very heavy wind and rain storm prevailed in this vicinity yesterday noon. Large streams of water ran along the streets, many crossings were impassable and a large number of basements and cellars flooded. The spire of the First Presbyterian Church was blown down, and a portion of the roof taken off. Several chimneys and small buildings were demolished. Signs, lumber and splinters flew in all directions. The rain cut great gullies in newly made streets and caused heavy land slides in the streets where paving was being done. It was the heaviest storm ever known in this locality. No estimate of the damage has yet been made.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Attack Upon a Family, and Two Sons Killed—Attempt to Kill the Father—The Murderer Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—A most horrible double murder was committed near Anderson, Ind., Saturday afternoon. The murderer, George Stotler, went to the house of an old man, named Eisenagle, and requested the loan of a horse to attend a funeral. Being refused he swore vengeance against the family, but went away. Some time during Saturday afternoon he returned and commenced abusing the family, and was ordered to leave the house, which he refused to do. Mr. Eisenagle's sons, William and Isaac, aged respectively sixteen and nineteen, undertook to eject him from the house, when a scuffle ensued, during which Stotler drew a pocket knife and stabbed William four times, penetrating the heart and killing him instantly. He then caught Isaac, threw him on a bed and stabbed him in the heart, causing instant death. He next went into another room, where the old man was lying on a bed, and attempted to stab him, but the old man struck him with a stick of wood and broke the knife. He then left the house and fled to the woods, but was arrested yesterday and is now in jail at Anderson.

Stotler is said to be a desperate character. He was not intoxicated at the time of the murder, but had been drinking.

Summons of the Impeachment Court.

Official Public Debt Statement.

Report on Whisky Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1868.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT ROME.

The Secretary of State sent a communication to the Senate, in reply to a resolution of that body, on the subject of the alleged interference of our Consul in Rome in the late difficulties in Italy. The last letter from the Consul denies that he went out to join the Papal troops armed with his own rifle. He received permission from the Commanding General to join and accompany the moving column of pontifical troops, simply as a spectator. In endeavoring to render a wounded man assistance he was slightly wounded, and found himself a target for a Garibaldian rifle. Twice he was fired at by the same person, and feeling that unpleasant results might ensue, he picked up a gun for his own protection, when his assailant retreated and ceased to annoy him. Mr. Seward disapproved the conduct of the Consul. No instructions from his government required his presence with the Pontifical army in the field, either as a belligerent or spectator. No interest of the United States could be served by it, and no motive could reasonably be assigned for it, except an interest in the cause in which the army was engaged, which Mr. Seward concludes: "It will depend on your own better content hereafter, or in some part upon the circumstances not yet fully understood, whether the department can be content to leave the case with the reprimand."

ABDUCTION IN CANADA.

In answer to the resolution of February 21, the President transmitted to the Senate copies of the correspondence and papers relating to the abduction of Allen McDonald, a British subject, who was arrested in Canada on a charge of smuggling and carried into the United States by a Sheriff from Michigan on the 5th of October last. After a long correspondence on the subject, Mr. Seward, on the 17th of February, addressed a letter to Mr. Thornton, British Minister, in which he says he is directed to express the disapprobation of this government of the proceedings in the case of McDonald, and to direct that person to be set at liberty in Canada. Mr. Thornton, on the 7th, says he has no doubt Her Majesty's government will be made gratified and entirely satisfied with the contents of Mr. Seward's note, adding, in conclusion: "I hope you will believe that we can have no sympathy with the individual in question who showed so great a want of good faith on the occasion, nor was the representation I made to you inspired by any wish to withdraw a convicted criminal from punishment, but was merely for the purpose of inviting your assistance for the prevention in future of any encroachments of authorities of our two countries. I have taken upon myself the responsibility of not accepting your offer that Allen McDonald should be set at liberty in Canada, confident that Her Majesty's government will approve of this step at the same time, and that they will appreciate the straightforward manner in which you have treated the matter."

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1868.

THE SUMMONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The summons for President Johnson to appear before the Impeachment Court, prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, is now in the hands of Chief Justice Chase for examination, and it is expected will be handed to the Sergeant-at-arms for service this afternoon.

THE SUMMONS SERVED.

George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, waited upon President Johnson at four o'clock this afternoon and served upon him the summons to appear before the Court of Impeachment. The President replied he would attend to the matter.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $487,000. National Bank currency issued, $1,121,130; amount in circulation, $289,749,744. Fractional currency destroyed during the week, $257,000. Receipts of internal revenue for the week, $8,483,620, and for the fiscal year to date, $236,811,603.

The Postoffice money order system throughout the country is paying a profit of $25,000 annually.

Eleven thousand four hundred and four acres of land were disposed of at the Brownsville, Nebraska, land office in February.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States, on the first of March, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. Bonds	$ 7,381,000 00
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and 1868	283,000,000 00
Six per cent. Bonds, 1881	283,681,600 00
Six per cent. 5-20 Bonds	1,497,512,150 00
Navy Pension fund	14,000,000 00
Total	$1,936,193,901 50

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. Bonds	$ 23,470,000 00
Three year coupled Interest Notes	42,745,750 00
Three year 7-30 Notes	2,2,361,100 00
Three per cent. Certificates	21,005,000 00
	289,580,850 00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.

7-30 Notes, due August 15	
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 15, and July 15, August 15, and October 15, and December 15	1,102,000 00
Bonds, Texas Indemnity	6,107,000 00
Treasury Notes Act of 1857	250,000 00
Bonds of 1847	179,501 00
Bonds of April 15, 1842	6,000 00
Bonds of Loans, March 3, 1831	4,000 00
Temporary Loan	1,139,700 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	18,000 00
	$10,633,151 64

Debt Bearing no Interest.

U. S. Notes	$ 356,197,787 00
Fractional Currency	31,000,000 00
Gold Certificates of Deposit	15,000,000 00
Total	$ 404,193,644 14
TOTAL DEBT	$2,640,267,579 98

Amount in the Treasury.

Coin	$ 106,672,274 75
Currency	21,704,062 31
Total	$ 128,377,137 11
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,511,890,442 87

REPORT ON WHISKY FRAUDS.

Gen. Van Wyck will, in a few days, submit to the House his report in regard to whisky frauds. This report will detail the nature and extent of the frauds, the manner in which they are perpetrated, the loss to the Government, and to what extent federal officials are connected with them. He will recommend a reduction of the tax on whisky to fifty cents per gallon, to be collected at the distillery, and the importance of the rules which govern the former.

LOUISVILLE.

Terrible Wife Murder—The Murderer Attempts to Take His own Life—Attempts to Escape and is Captured.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—A most horrible murder occurred in this city yesterday afternoon. Wm. Kriel, a butcher, seized his wife by the throat, threw her violently upon the floor, and drawing a six barreled revolver fired, the ball entering just above the left ear, producing death almost instantly. Kriel then placed the pistol to his head and fired, the ball glancing and inflicting a slight wound. At this moment a sister of Mrs. Kriel entered the apartment, whereupon Kriel seized her several times, causing her to faint. Kriel then again discharged his pistol at his head and ran, but was captured after a short chase. The cause assigned for the crime was that Mrs. Kriel, having received inhuman treatment at the hands of her husband, had gone to live temporarily with her mother. Kriel met her there yesterday, and becoming enraged at her conduct shot her.

CHICAGO.

Five Men Killed by a Blast Explosion—High School Building Burned—Railroad Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 5.—Yesterday afternoon while five men were engaged in tamping an unexploded blast on the Norton Canal, near Lemont, in this county, the blast exploded, killing three of them instantly, and injuring another so that he subsequently died. The fifth was seriously injured, but will probably recover.

The High School building at Fon du Lac was destroyed by fire last night, together with all the books, fixtures, &c. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insured for $15,000.

The fifth annual report to the stockholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad shows the net earnings for the year ending December 31st, 1867, to be $1,745,733.42.

MEXICO.

Trial of Conspirators to Overthrow the Government—Their Plan and Object.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, March 8.—The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz.

The trials of persons alleged to have been engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Juarez Government are progressing. The plan was to assassinate the members of Juarez's Cabinet, overcome the regiment stationed at the Palace, rob the treasury, and indulge in scenes of rapine and murder.

Troops have been dispatched to quell the revolution at Mazatlan.

The affairs of Corliss & Co., New York agents for the Mexican loan, have been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Teir, of that firm, is a passenger in the steamer, and will sail for New York on Tuesday next.

Everything is quiet in the Mexican Republic.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Execution of Eisle at Parkersburg.

The Murderer on the Scaffold—Public Execution—Witnessed by 5,000 Persons—His Confession.

Joseph Eisle *alias* John Shafer was publicly executed at Parkersburg, West Virginia, Friday last, for the murder of Lillienthal, Teutor and Ulrich. Thetwo former, it will be remembered, were killed at Parkersburg, and the latter at Vinceling. The murderer, it appears, was on friendly terms with his victims, and had no other incentive to commit the awful crime, by which he forfeited his own life, than the acquisition of small sums of money, which he paid out to his creditors as soon as obtained. The following is the confession he made in February, while in jail awaiting trial:

"I, the undersigned, confess from my own free will that I am the murderer of Joseph Lillienthal, Frederick Ulrich and Rudolph Teutor, and that I intended also to kill the fourth man if Almighty God had not prevented it, for which I thank him on my knees day and night. I want no witnesses and no defence, and cannot really give any reason for my misdeeds, except that the evil spirit led me into temptation, and I could not resist it.

"I beg, also, that no disgrace may attach to my wife, who is free from blame, as I always arranged matters so that she would not have any suspicion. I also pray that those to whom I owe may not think that they will be defrauded. I am anxious to give each man his own as near as possible.

A dispatch from Parkersburg gives the following account of the execution:

PARKERSBURG, March 6.—John Eisle, *alias* John Shafer, the murderer of Lillienthal, Teutor and Ulrich, and the world-be murderer of Major White, all of this city, was executed this afternoon in a field adjoining the Northwestern pike, about two miles out of town.

The weather was cloudy and wet, and the roads knee deep with mud. Notwithstanding this, a crowd of over five thousand, of both sexes, a few mounted or riding in wagons, were there to see the execution of one of the most coldblooded murderers known in the annals of crime.

The prisoner, escorted by his confessor, Father Parke, arrived at the scaffold about 12:30 p. m. He made no address, but handed to a friend a written confession, which is to be published. He maintained a calm and stolid manner, and ascended the gallows with a firm step, showing a rather prepossessing face and presence.

The prop fell at one o'clock, and life was pronounced extinct at twelve minutes later. He did not struggle, and but a slight convulsion of the hand and upper lifting of the hand, one would have supposed death instantaneous.

The ground was kept by two companies of militia. The behavior of the assembled crowd was orderly, and befitting so solemn an occasion.

Eisle was a native of Baden; served two years in the Papal army, only one of which was spent in Rome; from this he deserted and probably went to the brigands of the mountains, as is common with deserters. He came to this country about three years ago, and was married in Cincinnati, where he worked at the woodwork, but not a good carpenter or cabinet maker.

New Developments.

Hugh Connolly and Daniel McGeary, who were implicated in the East Liberty robbery and indicted with others for house breaking, as will be seen by our Court reports of yesterday, were acquitted. It appears, however, that there was some ground for their further detention, and they were remanded to jail by the Court. Yesterday evening the cause of their detention was developed, by Chief of Police Green making information before Alderman Gripp, charging them with receiving stolen goods. The charge was based upon information obtained from John Hassell, one of those convicted at the last Liberty robbery, who states that they received a quantity of boots and shoes stolen from a store in Lawrenceville last fall, and also two chests of tea and other articles stolen from the store in the Diamond. One chest of the tea and two empty chests were found on the premises at the time the East Liberty goods were discovered. These men should have been originally implicated in the robbery of which they, there was no evidence to prove their guilt of any other crime. Commitments were lodged against them.

Gen. Robinson's Will.

The last will and testament of the late General William Robinson, Jr. has been probated. It is dated March 18th, 1861, and the codicils, of which there are two, are dated respectively January 4th, 1861 and July 12th, 1864. The entire estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed to his wife, Mary Robinson, during her natural life, after which it is to be divided among his seven children equally, to be held in trust for his daughter Mary Robinson, James Robinson and William H. Shoenberger, until such time as the youngest son of Alexander Robinson shall attain the age of twenty-one years, when it is to be divided. It also provides for the payment, annually, of two hundred and fifty dollars to Sarah Clendening, during her natural life.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McClandless, Physician of the Board of Health, furnishes the following list of interments and the diseases which caused them during the week commencing February 23d, and ending March 1st 1868.

The number of deaths were 20; males, 9; females, 11; adults, 11; children, 9. Of the above there were under 1 year, 3; from 1 to 2, 2; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 2.

Diseases—Heart spasms, 1; Asthma, 1; Small Pox, 2; Typhoid fever, 1; Meningitis, 1; Consumption, 5; Debility, 1; Palsy, 1; Pneumonia, 2; Croup, 1; Catarrh, 2; Arachnitis, 1; Still born, 1.

Consumptives.

Dr. Keyser says that most consumptive cases are those of neglect and institution to the premonitory symptoms. He feels warranted in his opinion on this subject from the cures of hundreds of cases in their initial stages, which, if allowed to progress, would have ended in some incurable lesion of the pulmonary organs. This is true, no matter by the change are connected, but also with regard to any functional vital parts. In fact, every one knows that it is admitted in the common affairs of every day life, that he who postpones to an indefinite period that which should be attended to at once, is not only deemed an unwise but even a neglectful man. Health is of more consequence than money, for no one is able to use the latter who is deprived of the former, and a reliance of the rules which govern the former.

Amusement.

The great rush of patients at the palatial apartments of the Great Arabian Physician has caused the learned and experienced doctor to temporarily withdraw his card from the GAZETTE. When he succeeds in effecting cures for those already entered on his treatment, he will resume advertising. He is now fully established, and has already effected hundreds of cures in this city. Some of his cases were very obstinate, but with rare care, skill and knowledge the Great Arabian triumphed over disease.

Dr. Keyser says that Rheumatism is a constitutional disease, and confined to a part merely. Whilst he is willing to admit that it manifests itself in a particular part of the system, he at the same time contends that the disease is never thelessgeneral, and hence those who become its victims oftentimes lose flesh and are troubled with wandering pains in various parts of the internal organs as well as in the extremities and muscles of the body. No case of Rheumatism or neuralgia (pain in a nerve,) was ever permanently cured by any other course than one which had for its object the restoration of a healthy state of the blood and digestive organs, to bring about which it is not necessary to pull down the system by violent depletory measures, but rather to build it up to the *par* standard of health.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased, And pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff That weighs upon the heart?

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, hypochondria, dyspepsia, insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dutiness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF

Sudden Death.—Coroner's Inquis.—Mrs. Barbara Shotts died suddenly at her residence on Liberty street, in the Ninth ward, Thursday evening, about six o'clock. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest yesterday morning, when the jury found the death resulted from natural causes. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age. She leaves a husband and one child, the only survivors of quite a large family.

Great Arabian Physician.—Owing to the crowds of patients which daily throng the elegant apartments of the Great Arabian Physician, corner of Liberty street and Cecil alley, that gentleman has been compelled to temporarily withdraw his advertisement. Those wishing to avail themselves of his scientific cure will please call and register their names in advance.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF

FRIGHTFUL CUTTING AFFRAY.

Felonious Assault upon a Negro by a White Man—He Stabs Him Five Times—The Perpetrator Arrested—Statement of Both Parties.

A ruffianly and brutal affray occurred yesterday morning at No. 29 First street, Third ward, Allegheny, in which Isaac Johnson, a colored man, was cut in a frightful manner by John Johnson, a white man. It appears that the parties have been working together for over a year as "night soilers," lived in the same house, and no difficulty has ever existed between them until yesterday morning, when this affray occurred. The white man alleges that while he was lying in his bed yesterday morning the negro came into the house drunk and was behaving himself in a disorderly manner, when he called to him to keep quiet, whereupon he (the negro) came into his room, seized a chair and struck the assault upon him, beating him over the head with it and swearing he would knock his brains out. He got out of bed as soon as possible and knocked the negro down with his fist in order to keep him from beating his brains out with the chair. The negro then seized upon an axe, which was standing in the room, and made at him with that; he fled to the kitchen and locked himself in, and the negro broke in the windows and followed him. He then, in self defence, pulled his knife out of his pocket and cut him. The negro's statement varies from the first in that in order to avoid doing either of them injustice, having given one story we will give the other also. It is as follows: He says he is 22 years of age; came to Johnson's house a few days ago, and shortly after coming to Allegheny began work with Johnson as a "night soiler," and boarded with him. There was also a shoemaker boarded in the house. They all got up yesterday morning after going up the jobs, done most of the work, and gave John two-thirds of the money. Friday night they finished a job of work and went home together. When they arrived at the house, Johnson, having the key for the cellar door, went into the house that way and came up and opened the front door, which was fastened on the inside, and let him in. When he got in Johnson told him that the shoemaker was in bed with his wife. During Saturday and Sunday Johnson was cross and sullen, but did not say anything more to the shoemaker. Yesterday morning, while he was sitting at the table eating his breakfast, Johnson, who was still in bed, called out to him to keep quiet and not be swearing. He replied that he was not swearing, got up from the table and went into the bed room. As soon as he entered Johnson jumped out of bed, struck him with his fist and knocked him down, and then got out of the room, when Johnson came at him with a knife and cut him five times. He received one wound in the back part of the shoulder, two in the breast, and one in the left side, and one in the nose. His cries of murder brought officer Fisher, of the police, to his room, when Johnson was arrested and taken to the lock-up. The negro was removed there also, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. R. A. Johnston. His injuries, although severe, are not considered necessarily fatal. Information was made before Mayor Drum against Johnson, the white man, charging him with felonious assault and battery, upon which he was held for a hearing.

Elopement, Murder and Suicide—Prof. Anderson, the Wizard, Kills His Boy and Commits Suicide.

The following item contained in a special addressed to the Cleveland *Leader*, by a Meadville correspondent, possesses local interest, inasmuch as Prof. Anderson is well known in these parts

The Pittsburgh Gazette

IN THY GOOD TIME.

In thy good time, dear Lord, in thy good time.
I shall find rest,
Far from the strife and tumult of the world,
In regions blest.

After the heat and turmoil of the day,
The quiet night,
With fragrant breeze, with silver stars look down
With softened light.

After the heat and burden of life's day,
The quiet grave;
Rest for the wearied frame and aching head,
Where sweet flowers wave.

After the storm upon the billowy deep,
The gentle calm—
Fierce winds are hushed, and soothing gales steal down
Like healing balm.

After the storm upon the billows deep
I shall find peace—
The blessed peace in realms of holy joy,
Where sorrows cease.

In patience, Lord, I wait for the good time,
When thou wilt come
To take me to thy everlasting rest.
My heavenly home.

C. E. PARKER.

EPHEMERIS,

—Rossini is unwell.

—Victor Hugo is going to Scotland.

—Wehli, the pianist, is in London.

—Sixty thousand Chinamen live in California.

—Lord Russell is writing a History of Diplomacy.

—A new book of A. Ward's is to be published soon.

—Six Democrats in Terre Haute want to go to Congress.

—Bothwell is the name of Swinburne's new poem.

—Lord Derby is better and his valet has cut his own throat.

—Lotta is to play Pocahontas in Brooklyn next week.

—The Newark steam man is now on exhibition in New York.

—The Artemus Ward monument is to be placed in Central Park.

—Tulips are the fashionable flowers for spring millinery this year.

—There are five hundred young Americans at school in Germany.

—Newark (N. J.) is looking for an early spring, but has not found it as yet.

—Seven thousand Dutchmen, properly called Hollanders, reside in New York.

—Beecher's Norwood is to be published by Scribner, in book form, on the 14th inst.

—Cablegrams is the new word used by the New York *Mail* to head its foreign dispatches.

—John E. Ward, our late Minister to China, is residing at present at Charleston, S. C.

—Buffalo has a husband who gets drunk and beats his family, and is only thirteen years of age.

—Mr. Gladstone gave a penny reading from Sir Walter Scott's works in Scotland on the 3d inst.

—Miss Nettie Sterling, the contralto singer, has gone to Cologne to try and perfect her musical education.

—The newly elected Episcopal Bishop of Oregon has declined to accept the promotion so reluctantly offered.

—"Colonel Forney's Letters from Europe hardly deserved the honor of a reprint," says the *Saturday Review*.

—Nine Parisian actresses are worth $2,600,000. The richest of the nine has a half a million; the poorest has $150,000.

—Barnum's lightning calculator has invented a new air ship which aeronauts say is the thing they have been waiting for.

—Nasby, Billings, and the Fat Contributor Bret Harte, and Mark Twain all want monuments in the Central Park.

—The second of April is to be a day of fasting in Massachusetts. It generally is here too for those who move on the first.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* cost its owners $150,000 before it began to pay expenses, and now it has a circulation of but 7,000.

—All Saints Church in Milwaukee has a new bell weighing one thousand pounds. It is said to be the largest in the city.

—Schuyler Colfax's mother presides at his house in Washington. She is said to be as proud of her son as is Gen. Grant's father of his.

—Four feet of snow on the banks, and fifteen inches of ice on the river, is the present state of things at the headwaters of the Delaware.

—Brick Pomeroy says he despises Andrew Johnson, and always did. Surely there must be some good in Andrew yet, else why should B. P. do thus?

—California has six thousand Russians included in its polyglot population. These six thousand are to have a newspaper entirely Sclavic for their own use.

—A four thousand pound lump of zinc was discovered a few feet below the surface by an Arkansas company engaged in sinking a shaft for mining purposes.

—On Saturday Lousville had a horrible murder. A man shot and killed his wife and then attempted to do the same thing to himself, but was unsuccessful.

—The Philadelphia *Age* is to have one of the finest printing houses in the country. A new building on Seventh street has been purchased for the purpose.

—On Saturday evening a man in Chicago attempted to kill his wife with a bar of iron. He only succeeded in placing her in a "very critical condition."

—An Evangelical preacher in Worcester, England, said recently that he did not know whether he had ever been baptized or not, and he was sure he did not care.

—Some wonder has been expressed at the non-appearance, in the will of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, of the name of his niece who kept house for him in Washington.

—From six to seven feet of snow is the average at Plymouth, (Mass). If the Pilgrim Fathers had landed in weather like this they would not have found a rock to stand on.

—Theodore Tilton thinks clergymen should have to write their sermons on stamped paper. Theodore favors extemporaneous preaching, and he consequently resorts to this unfair way of forwarding his views.

—Abbott, so notorious for magnifying the virtues and drowning the vices of the personages whom he biographizes, is engaged on a "Life of Christ. As it is impossible for him to resort to his usual style something peculiar may be looked for.

—Wendell Phillips is speaking on "The Times" in the Western cities. As he is entirely disconnected with the present or past times, and as historians are generally supposed to form more unbiased opinions when they write many years after the occurrence of the events they describe, we may charitably suppose that the great philosopher of th future will speak well.

—Thiers, the French historian, orator and statesman, and one who will take a very prominent position in the history of the middle portion of the nineteenth century, is thus described: "He is a little man, with a round head covered with silvery hair. He has bright black eyes and quick nervous movements." Nearly all of the particularly prominent Frenchmen during the last one hundred years have been little men.

—The *Northern Monthly*, which we have already spoken of as, in our opinion, the best of the monthlies, has been sent to us. Every number contains at least one article which it really does one good to read; and the March number bristles with them. "A farewell of the fig leaves" is an article which is so apt, well written and stinging, that it ought to and will create a profound sensation. And there are other articles in the same number which are as much above the ordinary magazine essays as it is. We sincerely hope that this new magazine, which displays more ability than even its foreign rivals, will never be allowed to expire for want of patronage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

BUCHU.

(From Diospoma Crenata, and Barosma Betulina.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children, etc.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any known remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous deposition, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Catarrh, Retrocession of Urine, Pain and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Paleness of Visage, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pimples on the Face, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in Affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, Strictures, &c.

Affections—in these diseases used in connection with **HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.**

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

a3:MWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume Distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Rods, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILER HEAD.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ledfeal

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet iron Work.

Office: No. 19 corner Wat and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:r52

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl0:d&eLT

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET

PITTSBURGH.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja23:lyr

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about 48 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He left on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The last boot which he wore had a patch on the inside.

Information may be left at WM. ANDERSON & CO'S. Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. ja1.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to JACOB RUSH and BENJ. LOUTHER. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will please settle their accounts at the office of the undersigned.

J. RUSH & CO.,

No. 237 Beaver avenue,

fe21:3t70 Allegheny City.

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address

Dr. T. J. KISNER,

WHEELING, W. VA.

ja30:lw62

JAPANNING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 3 St. Clair Street. PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new. se17:y249

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 122 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for wharfage, a BOAT HOUSE (etc., now lying at the old ferry landing, near the Point, the property of whom it may concern, on the

14TH DAY OF MARCH,

Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.

BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.

February 14th, 1868. fe18:12t

BARR & MOSER,

Architects,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of City Houses and public buildings.

REMOVAL.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET.

fe18:1m

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 92 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls, Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, and Hair Jewelry, &c.

A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in the neatest manner. mh31:6m

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

A very large lot of short lengths of

DELAINES,
PRINTS,
ALPACCAS,
PLAIDS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,

Will be arranged for sale on

Wednesday & Thursday Mornings,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Good bargains will be given.

—

ON FRIDAY,

Will open a large stock of

Colored Kid Gloves, at 75c.

A great bargain, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

mh10:

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS.

We have constantly on hand a full line of

WHITE GOODS,

COMPRISING

BARRED AND STRIPED NAINSOOK;
PLAIN NAINSOOK AND SWISS;
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC;
BARRED ORGANDIES.

The Cheapest Line of Irish Linens

IN THE CITY. A full stock of

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
JACONAT EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,

SELLING AT EASTERN PRICES.

We have a splendid line of

Spring and Summer Hosiery,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our stock of CORSETS is completely full.

We have a very good line of

Collars for Ladies and Gentlemen.

—

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO,

78 & 80 Market St.

mh10:

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.

—

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened **100 DOZEN** of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin,) KIDS,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. Two colors were got up from shades of dress material, selected and furnished by us, and are really

Elegant and Desirable.

The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.

SIZES—5½ TO 9.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

fe29:

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 97 MARKET STREET.

—

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place.

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. **FEBRUARY.** 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES,

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. dc24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

In store and to arrive.

550 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime to choice;
500 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice,
150 " " prime Carolina sizes,
500 " extra Sugar;

With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by

JOHN I. MOUSE & BROS.,

Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

mh9:m3d

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 108 FOURTH STREET. ol3

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

JUST OPENING.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

ALL QUALITIES

LOWEST PRICES

IN THE CITY.

Special Inducements to those who buy to sell.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

mh10:d&wF (OVER BATES & HELL'S.)

JUST IMPORTED,

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body & Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

The FINEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents a Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe22:

SPRING SALES.

—

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10:

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURER.

These goods could not now be replaced for the cash cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Far Below Their Present Value.

At the place where bargains can always be had on the best stock in this market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

fe10:MWF&T

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street.

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:d&T

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, selected and prices very reasonable

A full supply of Men's and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no9:3m

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & BUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to ANY shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3m

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods liable to the owner twelve months. my15:

NOTICE TO LESSEES OF SEMINARY PROPERTY.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 27, 1868.

All parties in arrears for ground rents of Seminary Property, are hereby notified that the same due must be paid to the City Treasurer on or before the 20th proximo.

fe29:m2t R. H. FRANCIS, City Controller.

COMMISS'N MERCHANTS.

JAS. R. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

249 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co.; Kennedy & Bro. ja31:1m

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

And Produce generally, No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART

KEIL & RITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

249 LIBERTY STREET.

my24:3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER,

396 Penn Street.

apl8:3m59

ALEX. M'CRANE.....J. S. ANDER.

M'CRANE & ANDER,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 141 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. ja3

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh. fe22:m3

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale Sale Grocers, Importers, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja18:3m

JOHN I. MOUSE.....EDWARD MOUSE, WM. H. MOUSE.

JOHN I. MOUSE & BROS., Successors to John I. Mouse & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

H. RIDDLE, No. 188 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Provisions. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. ap6

HOBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX

R. KNOX & SON, Commission Merchants and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 78 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja1:1y

DAY, CRAWFORD, Commission Merchant in PIG METAL, COAL and ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY. Warehouse and Office, No. 242 and 244 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON Flat Warehouse, Commission Merchants and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 114 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

C. RETNER.....WM. D. RETNER

RETNER & BRO., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Feed, Grain and Prices, Corner of Liberty and Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. ly22:3

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour, Grain, Meal, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Furs and Peltries, Salt and Oils, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, Nos. 164 and 166 Front street, Pittsburgh. fe29

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERIES AND PRODUCE DEALERS No. 6 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. ja17:1m

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER SIMRIL, President
WM. G. HERSEY, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE SHIL, General Agent.

Office, 45 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who have established by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have so long, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Simrill,	John R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
James Marshall,	William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Aiken,	William Metcalf,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
John D. Bissell,	Wm. F. Herbert.

WM. F. HERBERT, Secretary.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

N. FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. Shoaffer, Simon Drum,
T. M. Harper, J. B. Smith, W. M. Stewart,
Joseph Lantner.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oc29

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 82 Fifth Street, South Block.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by fire on favorable terms.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
JOHN H. ELLIOTT, Vice President.
HENRY PATRICK, Treasurer.
DAVID M'CLELLAND, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. G. Hoyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	Wm. Eichbaum,
James Parker,	J. C. Fisher,
Josiah King,	John Vogdes,
A. L. Hunkins,	A. Imbrie,
Henry Sproul,	

fe4:1y

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST., near Fifth.

Charles W. Hancker, Morton McMichael,
Tobias Wagner, David S. Brown,
Isaac Lea, Alfred D. Jessup,
Jacob R. Smith, Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards, Joseph H. Seal.

ISAAC H. HANCKER, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary and Actuary.
WM. G. STEEL, Secretary, pro tem.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent, midlevel North West cor. Third & Wood sts.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH, Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, 2d, President.
JOHN D. McCord, Secretary.
C. G. HOYLE, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, 2d,	Capt. Wm. Dean,
John D. McCord,	C. G. Hoyle,
C. G. Hussey,	W. D. Evarts,
Gayford Scott,	Thomas Hamilton,
E. J. Hopkins,	Francis Sellers,
Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Sloan.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Sloan,
John Irwin,	Samuel Cunningham,
John K. Parke,	Charles Arbuckle,
Wm. Eichbaum,	Wm. Robinson,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Frank S. Bissell,
James D. Verner,	D. Hamilton Irwin.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN IRWIN, 2d, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

SOUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TWS.

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

Cor. Smithfield & Water Sts.

dec11:2d

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

AND HAND STEMMER.

A general assortment of Foreign Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles always on hand. ap4:1y

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

ja4:1y

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEGG

SINGERLY & CLEGG,

(Successors to Gen. F. Schaeffman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Bonds, Certificates, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Architectural Designs, Maps, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building,

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap16:3m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

2,000,000 ACRE

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION.

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas,

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au4:

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will expose to Public Sale,

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH,

A well improved Farm, situated at Huston's Station, P. R. R., two miles west of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 203 acres of good land, suitable for grazing, farming or the cultivation of grapes. The whole tract is well watered by never failing springs, and a well of never failing water in the barn yard. The land is all underlaid with a vein of coal, ranging from 6 to 8 feet. The improvements are a good frame house, containing nine rooms; a good frame bank barn, 60 by 60 feet; good orchard house; three apple orchards of good fruit, together with a variety of pear, peach and cherry trees. The land will be sold either in whole or lots, to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known.

fe26:td&w2 JAMES WATT.

FRAME COTTAGE.

SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and wash. Lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 400 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

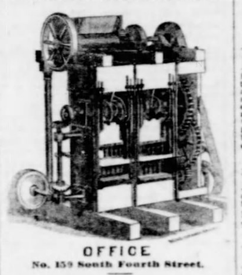
ja30 No. 66 Smithfield street.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable locations in Manchester, fronting on the main street and within five minutes' walk of the station. The above is seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. Terms easy. For further particulars, call on the premises, or at the office of the undersigned, at YARD, No. 412 Ohio street, Manchester. fe24:10d

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable locations in Manchester, fronting on the main street and within five minutes' walk of the station. The above is seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. Terms easy. For further particulars, call on the premises, or at the office of the undersigned, at YARD, No. 412 Ohio street, Manchester. fe24:10d

DOUGLAS PATENT

BRICK MACHINE



OFFICE

No. 159 South Fourth Street.

THE DOUGLAS

BRICK MACHINE,

THE GREATEST BRICK MAKING MACHINE EVER INVENTED, is now in full operation in Philadelphia at YARD, No. 412 Germantown Road, and turning out from

**25,000 to 40,000 Bricks

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, March 3, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Allegheny Grocery and Provision Company.

Authorizing the Greensburg Masonic Fund to borrow fifteen thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Uniontown Gas and Water Company to supply public buildings in Uniontown.

Creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of railroad compromises, bonded indebtedness of Pittsburgh, and appointing a Board of Commissioners to take charge thereof, and for other purposes.

Allowing Notaries Public in Allegheny county lawful fees for taking acknowledgments as are allowed Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Incorporating the German St. Francisca Hospital, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Greensburg, Youghlogheny and Brownsville Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad Company.

For the sale of unseated lots within the borough of Washington.

Establishing an independent School District out of parts of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington counties.

Enabling the School Directors of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money.

Repealing the tonnage tax on the Monongahela Slackwater.

Extending the Allegheny county act relative to livery stable keepers to Washington county.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money and levy tax.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHNSTOWN DAMAGE CASES.

Mr. LINTON, from the Special Committee of Investigation, reported that the Senate bill 1,601, for the change of venue in Johnstown damage cases in 1867, was signed by the Governor without the House amendment, and blaming the transcribing clerks of the Senate for not inserting the House amendment.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported affirmatively the Senate joint resolutions relative to impeachment.

LICENSE QUESTION.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported the bill submitting the question of license to voters in every district of the State at every general election.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny: A supplement to the first section of the act of March 13, 1844, appointing Councilmen in the City of Allegheny.

Exempting counties and municipal corporations from the provisions of the act compelling railroads and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiffs.

A general act relating to the organization of co-operative associations for mining, manufacturing and trading purposes in the Commonwealth.

To divorce Isaac Crawford and Margaret Crawford.

Authorizing the Controllers of the Allegheny City School District to levy and apportion the School tax for the month of March.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, establishing a ferry over the Youghlegheny river at Boston, Allegheny county.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, repealing the general jury act of 1867 for Allegheny county.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, for the removal of toll houses from Allegheny city.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, repealing the act for a ferry over the Monongahela at Elizabeth.

Authorizing additional tax in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county.

A supplement to the act for the better regulation of the Allegheny county prison.

Authorizing the School Board of East Birmingham to elect a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, authorizing the Auditor General, Attorney General and State Treasurer to adjudicate and settle the claims of citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver county, for damages.

Mr. JACKSON, Armstrong, for an additional tax on Kittanning township, Armstrong county, to pay Isaac K. Woodside and Jacob Miller for bounty funds advanced.

Mr. LINTON, of Cambria, incorporating the Hallegham Conference United Brethren in Christ.

Relative to employes of railroad companies and common carriers, which places employes upon the same footing as other parties in suits for damages.

The whole afternoon session of the House was occupied in the second reading and consideration of the appropriation bill without finishing. There will be a session to-night, at which Hickman's constitutional amendments will be discussed and disposed of.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

EVENING SESSION.—The motion to refer Mr. HICKMAN'S constitutional amendments back to the General Judiciary Committee was negatived—yeas thirty-six, nays forty. Messrs. Hickman, Leedom, Meredith, Phillips and Thorn, all Republicans, voting no.

On the amendment striking the word "white" out of the Constitution the yeas were thirteen, nays sixty-four—Messrs. Beckert, (Allegheny,) Burritt, (Susquehanna,) Edwards, (Lawrence,) Ford, (Allegheny,) Gordon, (Indiana,) Hickman, (Chester,) Leedom, (Delaware,) Mann, (Potter,) Meredith, (Chester,) Phillips, (Chester,) Reinoehl, (Lancaster,) Smith, (Allegheny,) and Thorn, (Phila.,) all Republicans, were the only members voting aye.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Allowing the School Directors of East Birmingham to elect a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Authorizing the Monongahela Turnpike to charge tolls on certain parties not passing through the gates.

Repealing so much of the act of April 30th, 1864, as imposes a tax on the net revenue or income of corporations that pay a tax on dividends.

By Mr. BROWN, Mercer: Incorporating the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, formed by consolidating the Oil Creek, Warren and Franklin and Farmers' Railroad Companies.

By Mr. LOWRY, Erie: A joint resolution relative to the improvement of the Ohio river and enlargement of Erie canal.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BROWNE, Lawrence, moved that the Senate adjourn from Tuesday morning next until the Thursday evening after. Agreed to.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Mr. COLEMAN, Lebanon, read in place a supplement to the act of April 10th, 1849, creating a sinking fund, as follows: That the valuation of the real estate of any decedent subject to a collateral inheritance tax, agreeably to the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be the same as that assessed upon the same property by the last previous tri-ennial assessment and valuation of the Assessors and Commissioners of the county in which said real estate is located.

BILL PASSED FINALLY.

Providing for the payment of damages awarded the Allegheny County Agricultural Society by reason of the occupation of their lands by the State.

THE FEE BILL.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, read in place a bill extending the provisions of the General Fee Bill of 1865 for two more years.

TO AUDIT WAR CLAIMS.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, read in place a bill authorizing and directing the Auditor General to audit all claims presented to him on behalf of any citizen or citizens, firm corporation, municipality or other claimants, against the United States for services rendered, or monies rendered, or monies expended in Pennsylvania during or on account of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and after having examined and audited such claims and ascertaining what is justly due, the Auditor General shall append his official certificate setting forth on behalf of Pennsylvania the amount so audited. All such certificates shall be countersigned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the claimant may present the same to the United States accounting department for payment, the State not to be responsible for the claim but simply to certify thereto.

PASSED FINALLY.

Bill authorizing incorporated companies to invest in lands and mortgages, ground rent and government securities.

PASSED SECOND READING.

The general fee bill, except for Allegheny, Lancaster, York and Montgomery counties, and the registry law passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The whole morning session was occupied with the second reading of the appropriation bill, without conclusion.

OHIO RIVER AND ERIE CANAL.

Mr. LOWRY'S joint resolutions, relative to the Ohio River and Erie Canal, are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce between the several States of the Union; and

WHEREAS, The Ohio River is a great and important line of internal communication, in which many of the States of this Union are interested; and

WHEREAS, A survey nearly completed by eminent engineers in the employ of the National Government will demonstrate that this great channel of commerce can be put in good and permanent condition for the passage of steamboats at all seasons of the year, when unobstructed by ice, for a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania the importance of this great channel of commerce will fully justify the expenditure of the sum named.

Second—That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to urge and vote for such appropriation as will secure the permanent improvement of the Ohio river upon the best plan that civil engineers may recommend.

Third—That as a necessary adjunct of the improvement of the channel of the Ohio river, the enlargement of the Erie canal, connecting said river with Lake Erie, to a capacity sufficient for the transportation of steam tugs of at least three hundred tons, is of the first importance, not only to the commercial interests of the country, but also as a military highway for the nation in time of war, and this enlargement is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, who is urged to co-operate with Pennsylvania in aiding and promoting this great work.

SHARPSBURG AND KITTANING TURNPIKE.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, read in place a bill incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

The whole afternoon session was occupied in discussing the appropriation bill.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—It is said Baron Lionel Rothschild is to be raised to a higher rank in peerage.

DUBLIN, 10 P. M.—George Francis Train has again been arrested. He had advertised he would lecture this evening at the Rotunda in this city, and was about proceeding to the hall when he was taken into custody. An audience of five hundred people had assembled, and when informed of Train's detention they were very indignant, and demanded the return of their money at the door. At one time a serious disturbance was threatened, but the crowd dually dispersed and all is now quiet in the vicinity. It is given out that Train was arrested this time on an action for debt.

LONDON, March 4.—The present condition of Ireland and the question of Irish reform are to be considered in the House of Commons on Tuesday next.

Dispatches from Amnesty Bay say letters from British captives have been received at the advanced post, having been brought in secretly by native messengers. The letters are dated Magodla, February 4th, and show that the prisoners are still confined in a fort of King Theodorus at Magodla, carefully guarded. Though in great fear of the vengeance of the King, they were as well treated as their condition as prisoners would permit. All were alive and in good health. The letters give intelligence that the King of Shoa had left Magodla in great rage against Theodorus, and it was believed he would turn his arms against the Abyssinian monarch as soon as the British soldiers arrived. No knowledge as to the plan of operations or the course of the policy of the King has yet been obtained.

LIMERICK, March 4.—An attempt was made last night, it is alleged by Fenians, to set fire to a large machine shop in this city, but it was defeated by the vigilance of the police. The incendiaries made use of Greek fire.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, March 3.—The English schooner Mary Ann, with cargo of naptha, was destroyed by fire to-day. Captain and crew perished.

LONDON, March 3.—A report has reached here from the East that the United States has made a proposition to the Turkish Government, offering to build a port at Marmarazza, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey, to be used as a station for vessels of the American navy, but the Porte declined to grant the necessary concession for such purpose.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 4.—Admiral Farragut arrived at Spezzia on the steamer Frolic to-day. He received a visit from the Italian Minister of Marine on board the Frolic.

ROME, March 4.—Cardinal Antonelli is confined to his palace by serious illness.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, March 4.—The popular dissatisfaction in Portugal has not subsided. A dispatch from Lisbon says an effgy of the Queen was burned last night by an excited mob.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Minister of State has been authorized to confiscate the estates of the ex-King of Hanover.

NEW YORK.

Barnum's Museum Again Burned—Loss $500,000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—A fire broke out about two o'clock last night in Barnum's Museum, in the portion occupied by Van Amburgh's Menagerie. So rapidly did the flames spread that it was found impossible to save any of the larger animals. The yells of the animals as the flames reached them were appalling, and they bounded from side to side or darted madly against the bars in their vain efforts to free themselves. A few animals, among them a kangaroo, a small leopard, a few monkeys, together with the pelicans, and other small birds, were got out. The electrical machine was also saved. On the Mercer street side of the museum the police and others were more successful. The giraffes, two camels, a pair of Japanese hogs, a Burmese, cow, a llama, and a variety of small animals, were got out. Many of them had narrow escapes, however, and a few were singed.

Firemen were at work at another fire on Spring street, and when they arrived at the building it was wrapt in flames. In a short time the whole interior was burned out, and adjoining buildings seriously damaged. The side of the Prescott House was on fire at one time, but was saved by extraordinary exertions. Through the confusion, managed to appropriate a considerable amount of property. Several spectators were relieved of their watches and wallets. The loss on the museum and contents, including Van Amburgh's Menagerie, will amount to five hundred thousand dollars; insured, but to what amount could not be learned. The basement of the building occupied as a restaurant, loss of stock will be two thousand five hundred dollars; insured. The basement of No. 541, occupied by Sigler & Clinton as sample room; loss on liquors and fixtures $6,000; insured. No. 537, the grocery building, was occupied on fourth floor by F. Frakenheimer; on third, by G. Hosige, dealer in furs; on second, by John Wiley, bank publisher, and on the first by S. Kahn, optician. All lose heavily on their stock of goods and water. No. 540, occupied on the first by the Eliptic Sewing Machine Company; on the second, by Wm. Hall, bank publisher; on the upper floors by various parties, all of whom will suffer heavy losses. The upholstery store of Samuel F. Ireland, on Mercer street, in the rear, was burned, and several other parties lose heavily. All the people in the museum were saved.

The supposed losses by the destruction of the musem last night will reach half a million dollars; insured for not over half that amount. Mr. Barnum has announced the lots for sale, and will build on another site.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment!

Additional Articles of Impeachment Adopted.

Communication from Chief Justice Chase.

Impeachment Managers Appear at the Bar of the Senate.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADDITIONAL IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

At a quarter past three o'clock Mr. BUTLER rose and reported from the Managers of impeachment the following additional article, remarking there was but one dissenting voice upon it among the managers, and it had only failed yesterday on account of time.

The following is the article:

That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and the dignity and proprieties thereof, and of the harmonies and courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained between the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States, designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, did attempt to bring into disgrace, ridicule, contempt and reproach the Congress of the United States and the several branches thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect of all the good people of the United States for the Congress and legislative power thereof, which all officers of the Government ought inviolately to preserve and maintain, and to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, and in pursuance of his said design and intent, openly and publicly, and before diverse assemblages of the citizens of the United States, convened to divers parts thereof to meet and receive Andrew Johnson as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, did on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, and divers other days and times, as well before as afterwards, make and deliver with a loud voice certain intemperate and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter loud and bitter menaces, as well against Congress as the laws of the United States duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers and laughter of the multitudes then assembled and in hearing, which are set forth in the several specifications hereinafter written, in substance and effect that is to say:

The same is supported by three specifications giving extracts from speeches of Andrew Johnson in Washington, August 18th, at Cleveland, Ohio, September 3d, and at St. Louis, Mo., September 8th, 1866.

The specifications conclude: Which said utterances, declarations, threats and harangues, highly censurable in any, are peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in said Andrew Johnson has brought the high office of President of the United States into contempt, ridicule and disgrace, to the great scandal of good citizens, whereby Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, did commit and was then and there guilty of misdemeanor in office.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the managers had no right to report articles of impeachment, as the House had appointed a Committee for the purpose.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order on two grounds, the principal one being that a member had a right, as a question of the highest privilege, to present articles of impeachment.

Mr. BUTLER spoke in support of his article.

The article was adopted—Yeas, eighty-seven, nays forty-one, the only Republicans voting in the negative being Messrs. Ashley, (Nevada,) Coburn, Griswold, Hallory, Marvin, Pomeroy, Smith, Wilson, Lowe, Wilson, (Ohio,) Windom and Woodbridge.

Mr. BINGHAM then offered the following as an additional article, saying it had received the unanimous vote of the Managers, and he moved the previous question on its adoption.

ARTICLE 2. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to-wit: on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by public speech declare and affirm in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States, authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but the contrary was a Congress of only a part of the States, thereby denying and intending that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in pursuance of said declaration the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterwards, to-wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and unlawfully devising and contriving means by which he could prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension before made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary of the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of "an act entitled an act to make appropriations for the fiscal year ending," &c., approved, March 2d, 1867, and also to prevent the execution of "an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient Government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to wit, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

After some debate the article was adopted—yeas one hundred and nine, nays forty—a strict party vote.

The SPEAKER then reported two resolutions, one directing that the articles of impeachment be exhibited in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people, and be carried to the Senate by the Managers; the other authorizing the Managers to appoint a Clerk and Messenger, to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. JENCKES offered as an additional article the one offered by him yesterday, that he also had an article of impeachment to off r.

Without taking a vote on Mr. Jencks' proposition the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted the following:

To the Senate of the United States—Inasmuch as the sole power to try impeachment is vested by the Constitution in the Senate, and it is made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside when the President is on trial, I take the liberty of submitting very respectfully some observations in respect to the proper mode of proceeding upon impeachment, which has been preferred by the House of Representatives against the President now in office. That when the Senate sits for the trial of an impeachment, it sits as a Court, seems unquestionable. That for the trial of an impeachment of the President this Court must be constituted of members of the Senate, with the Chief Justice presiding, seems equally so. The *Federalist* is regarded as the highest contemporary authority on the construction of the Constitution, and in the sixty-fourth number the functions of the Senate, sitting in its judicial capacity as a Court for the trial of impeachment, are examined. In a paragraph explaining the reasons for making the Supreme Court with the Senate for the formation of a Court of Impeachment, it is observed, that to ascertain the exact limit of that union, it is obtained from making the Chief Justice of that Court the President of the Court of Impeachment, as is proposed in the plan of the Constitution. While the inconveniences of an entire corporation of the former into the latter will be substantially avoided, this was, perhaps, the prudent way. This authority seems to leave no doubt upon either of the propositions just stated, and the statement of them will serve to introduce a question upon which I think it my duty to state the result of my research to the Senate, namely: At what period, in the case of an impeachment of the President, should the Court be organized, under the oath as directed in the Constitution? It will readily suggest itself to anyone who reflects on the abilities and learning in the law which distinguish so many Senators, that, besides the reason assigned in the *Federalist*, there must have been still another for the provision requiring the Chief Justice to preside in the Court of Impeachment. Under the Constitution, in case of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice President succeeds, and it was doubtless thought prudent and befitting that the next in succession should not preside in a proceeding through which a vacancy might be created. It was not doubted that the Senate, while sitting in its ordinary capacity, must necessarily receive from the House of Representatives some notice of its intention to impeach the President at its bar, but it does seem to me an unwarranted opinion, in view of this Constitutional provision, that the organization of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, under the Constitution, should precede the actual announcement of the impeachment on the part of the House, and it may perhaps be thought a still less warrantable opinion that articles of impeachment should only be presented to a Court of Impeachment, that no other summons or process should be presented to a Court of Impeachment, that no other summons or process should issue from the organized Court, and that rules for the government of such Court should be framed only by the Court itself. I have found myself unable to concur in any other conclusions than these. I can assign no reasons for requiring the Senate to organize as a Court under any other than its ordinary presiding officer for the later proceedings upon impeachment of the President which does not seem to me to apply equally to the earlier. I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to controvert them, its superior wisdom may have directed. All good citizens will fervently pray that no occasion may ever arise when the grave proceedings now in progress will be cited as a precedent; but it is not impossible that such occasion may come. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Constitution has charged the Chief Justice with an important function in the trial of an impeachment of the President, it has seemed to me obligatory, where he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning matters essential to the trial, that his respectful dissent should appear.

S. P. CHASE.

Chief Justice of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Select Committee of Seven.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES PRESENTED.

At five minutes past one the managers appeared, preceded by members of the House, the latter ranging themselves outside the bar of the Senate, and the managers taking seats provided for them in the following order: Bingham on the right, Boutwell, Stevens, Logan, Wilson, Williams and Butler. The Speaker of the House was invited to a seat beside the President *pro tem*, and was escorted to his seat by Messrs. Grimes.

Silence having been restored, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. BINGHAM, said:

Mr. President, the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, by order of the House, appear at the bar of the Senate to present Articles of Impeachment for the maintenance of the impeachment preferred against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

The President *pro tem*—"The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation."

Sergeant-at-Arms—Hear ye, hear ye, all persons are ordered to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives exhibit to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM then rose and read the Articles of Impeachment, the managers also standing, with the exception of Mr. Stevens.

At a quarter to two the reading of the articles was concluded and the managers and other members of the House retired.

IMPEACHMENT—CONSULTATION AND ORDERS.

Mr. HOWARD, from Select Committee of Seven, offered the following resolutions and orders:

Resolved, That at one o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) the Senate will proceed to consider the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at which time the oath or affirmation required by the rules of the Senate, sitting for the trial of an impeachment, shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States as presiding officer of the Senate, sitting as aforesaid, to each member of the Senate, and the Senate will, at the time aforesaid, receive the managers appointed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate lay this resolution before the House of Representatives forthwith.

Ordered, That a copy of the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate while sitting on the trial of impeachments be communicated by the Secretary to the House of Representatives, and a copy thereof delivered by him to each member of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the articles of impeachment presented against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be printed.

After some discussion Mr. EDMUNDS moved a substitute which was rejected.

The resolution and orders were then adopted *seriatim*.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same Committee, presented an additional order, providing for a notice to the Chief Justice, requesting his attendance as presiding officer, and for the appointment of a committee to conduct him to the chair. Adopted.

The CHAIR appointed as such Committee Messrs. Pomeroy, Wilson and Buckalew.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MANAGERS APPEAR AT THE BAR OF THE SENATE.

The House then, at one o'clock, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate, in company with the Managers, to present to that body the Articles of Impeachment.

At a quarter before two the Committee of the Whole of the House returned to the Hall, and its Chairman, Mr. DAWES, reported that the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House had presented to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against the President of the United States, and had been informed by its presiding officer the Senate would take action thereon, of which due notice would be given.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Union Republican Convention—Grant for President, Wade for Vice President—Resolutions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—The Union Republican State Convention met here to-day. Permanent organization: President, Lieutenant Governor John C. Lee, and one Vice President from each district; Secretary, T. C. Donaldson.

The following nominations were made: Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. White, of Clark; Secretary of State, Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams county; Board Public Works, James Moore; School Commissioner, Thomas J. Harris; Clerk of Supreme Court, Rodney Foos; delegates for the State at large to the National Convention, Fred. Hassaureck, John Sloane, John H. Bingham and James Scott, of Warren; Senatorial electors, David Tod and Samuel Galloway. Central Committee—1st district, H.C. Sands; 2d, James Morgan; 3d, Felix Marsh; 4th H. H. Howard; 5th, W. G. Wilson; 6th, W. R. Smith; 7th, R. D. Sweeney; 8th, H. E. Lee, 9th, Geo. W. Knapp; 10th M. Myers; 11th, J. J. McDowell; 12th, H. R. Keller; 13th, C. B. Griffin; 14th, G.W. Shurtliff; 15th, R. Russel; 16th, Lewis Newton; 17th, J. K. Hall; 18th, H. W. Curtis; 19th, Alphonso Hart.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Union Party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, that the National Republican Union Party, having preserved the integrity of the country, having defeated the atrocious attempt lately made to inaugurate appeals to arms and civil war, and legitimate results of legal and constitutional elections, and having placed American nationality on the solid foundation of liberty and the rights of man, will elect to the Presidency of the United States next November a man under whose administration will be completed the great task of reconstruction on the basis of equality, liberty and true democracy, and who will with firmness, yet with moderation, with justice, but with charity and liberality, with unswerving loyalty, yet with prudence and conservatism, finally heal the wounds of the war, reconcile the country to itself, and by his wisdom, economy, rectitude, and good faith will restore to the sections of the country which the rebellion has distracted peace, prosperity and happiness, and with the hearty co-operation of the people's representatives in Congress will re-establish the relations of the several States to a regenerated union and to the blessings of an enduring domestic peace.

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of the country are directed to one who is eminently qualified by his character, position, antecedents and the universal confidence which he enjoys, to secure a triumphant election next November, and terminate when in office the present state of transition and suspense, and to guide the nation to a new era of good feeling and restore confidence.

Resolved, That with Ulysses S. Grant as our candidate for the Presidency, Benjamin F. Wade for the Vice Presidency, and the history of the last seven years for our platform, we may confidently appeal to the loyalty, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

Resolved, That the chief obstruction to the pacification of the country has been the persistent opposition of Andrew Johnson to the reconstruction of the late Government in the rebellious States under the authority of National legislation, by keeping alive the spirit of rebellion and retarding the work of a restoration to political power of its great ally, the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the action of the House of Representatives in the recent exercise of its high constitutional prerogative, by the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and believing it to be the constitutional duty of the Senate, sitting as a court of justice, to finally determine every question of law and fact arising in the course of the prosecution, we invoke from all parties a peaceable and lawabiding submission to its judgment in the case.

Resolved, That by the indecent haste and precipitation which the Democratic Legislature of our State rescinded the resolutions ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and thus condemned the propositions contained in said amendment, propositions which the people of Ohio, after a full and exhausting discussion, had endorsed with over 40,000 majority, the Democratic party has again manifested that its restoration to power would put in jeopardy the results of our great struggle, undo what has been accomplished by the war, and again plunge the country into disorder, confusion, and the dangers of secession, disintegration and perhaps a war of races; that to avoid the calamity of a Democratic victory, it becomes the duty of all true lovers of their country to unite in disregarding for the time being all side issues or questions of minor importance and to rally throughout the country in the solid phalanx of loyal men that has passed, and the fruits of the war are to be permanently secured by the election of a loyal, reliable and patriotic President.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the determination of Congress to retrench the expenses of the Government, and that we urge upon the National Legislature the necessity of the strictest economy and a reduction of the army and navy, and a thorough revision and simplification of our system of taxation, so as to equalize and lighten the burdens of taxation of the people.

Resolved, That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt. According to the law under which the five-twenty bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy of Congress in arresting the contraction of the currency, and believe that the issue of greenbacks should be commensurate with the industrial and commercial interests of the people.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy require that all property should bear its equal share of public burdens, and that this principle ought to be applied to all United States bonds hereafter issued by making them liable, by express provision of law, to taxation precise y as other property.

Resolved, That we urge upon the national authorities the propriety of initiating negotiations to establish international rules and regulations upon the basis of our naturalization laws, so that no nation shall recognize naturalization by the others as terminating former allegiance and conferring all rights of citizenship, and we affirm it the duty of the general government to extend adequate and equal protection to all its citizens at home and abroad, native and naturalized, when in the legitimate and peaceful exercise of their loyal and international rights.

Resolved, That we renew to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic our expression of undying gratitude for their heroic sacrifices and services, which will for ever be held in the affectionate remembrance of the American people, and that while we call upon them now to help us in the good work the great cause which their valor and endurance has saved in the field, we pledge to the maimed who survive, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the public faith for the payment of all their pensions and bounties.

Resolved, That we remember with pride and satisfaction the services of that noble patriot, statesman and son of Ohio, Edwin M. Stanton, and that we hereby honor his course his recent official action in retaining his position as Secretary of War, and trust that his great experience and ability will be continued at the head of the War Department.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention—Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, Nominated for Auditor General, and Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia, for Surveyor General—Resolutions Adopted—A Preference Expressed for President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. Wm. M. Randall, of Schuylkill county, was selected as temporary President, and the usual Committees selected.

At the afternoon session the Convention was permanently organized with Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, as President.

Wm. V. McGrath of Philadelphia, and Geo. W. Case, of Allegheny, were nominated as Presidential electors at large by acclamation.

At the evening session the Convention elected a delegation to the National Convention and nominated the ticket.

Lewis C. Cassiday, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a report which was adopted: That the prompt restoration of all the States to enjoyment of all rights in the Union is essential to our progress and prosperity as a nation; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that the reconstruction acts of the legislative branch to usurp the office of the Executive and destroy the powers of the Judicial branch of the Government are in utter violation of its spirit; that by rigid economy in every department of public service taxation should be reduced from its present burdensome rate to the lowest standard of honest indebtedness; be assured that the Republican party is responsible for the delay of the restoration of the Southern States in the councils of the Union; that the President in judging of the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law was only complying with his oath to defend the Constitution; that his pending impeachment is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power; that return to specie payment at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the interests and prosperity of the country, and that the people and the currency should be relieved from the load which is the bane of the industrial interests of the people.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy require that all property should bear its equal share of public burdens, and that this principle ought to be applied to all United States bonds hereafter issued by making them liable, by express provision of law, to taxation precise y as other property.

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Resolved, That we urge upon the national authorities the propriety of initiating negotiations to establish international rules and regulations upon the basis of our naturalization laws, so that no nation shall recognize naturalization by the others as terminating former allegiance and conferring all rights of citizenship, and we affirm it the duty of the general government to extend adequate and equal protection to all its citizens at home and abroad, native and naturalized, when in the legitimate and peaceful exercise of their loyal and international rights.

Resolved, That we renew to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic our expression of undying gratitude for their heroic sacrifices and services, which will for ever be held in the affectionate remembrance of the American people, and that while we call upon them now to help us in the good work the great cause which their valor and endurance has saved in the field, we pledge to the maimed who survive, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the public faith for the payment of all their pensions and bounties.

Resolved, That we remember with pride and satisfaction the services of that noble patriot, statesman and son of Ohio, Edwin M. Stanton, and that we hereby honor his course his recent official action in retaining his position as Secretary of War, and trust that his great experience and ability will be continued at the head of the War Department.

The man who has done more, in a practical sense, in establishing this fact in the discovery of disease than any other, is our friend DR. OLDSHUE of this city, for he has labored over twenty years of the prime of his life investigating the subject, and he has done so for a purpose. The Doctor is now a man in the prime of life and there are thousands of living witnesses throughout the country in which his name is an honored household word, for through his ministrations and skill they have been restored from sickness to health, from despondency and gloom to the full flow of cheerfulness and the buoyancy of youth.

Let no one wonder then at the great respectability and credit which now attaches to the system of detecting disease, when it has been adopted and used by the ablest and most scrutinizing minds of both hemispheres.

There is now scarcely a disease afflicting the human body in which the signs exhibited in the ordinary secretions are not appealed to for aid and confirmation

$3,000,000 Expended During 1867 in the Erection of Two Thousand New Buildings.

During the year 1867, in spite of the general h

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCILS.

Street Commissioners in New Districts—Soldiers' Monument—Board of Health Liabilities—Small Pox Cases—Resolutions and Petitions—Abolishment of Office of Salt Inspector Asked For—Committee on Cess Pools—Ordinances for Street Paving Presented and Passed—Tin Plugs on Bedford Avenue—City Water Loan—Issue of $250,000 of Bonds—Street Committee Business—Dispensing of Police Force—Miners-ville Passenger Railway.

An adjourned meeting of the City Councils was held Tuesday March 10th, 1868, at two o'clock, P. M.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. W. R. Brown, A. M. Brown, Cochrane, Coffin, Coyle, Dickson, Dunn, Gallaher, Gross, Herdman, Jones, Kelsey, Lauffman, Morrow, M'Clelland, M'Clintock, M'Ewen, M'Kibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Tanner, Wainwright, White and President M'Auley.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

REPORT APPROVED.

Mr. Gross withdrew his objection to the approval of the report of the Street Committee appointing Street Commissioners in the new districts, and moved that it be taken up and approved. Motion adopted.

SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

The President read a communication from Mr. John Watt, of the Soldiers' Monument Association, asking for the donation of a piece of ground lying between Grant and Liberty street, above Seventh street.

Mr. Brown moved that the petition be accepted and the prayer be granted.

Mr. W. R. Brown amended by referring the matter to the Committee on City Property. The motion as amended was adopted.

PETITIONS FOR WATER AND GAS.

Mr. Morrow presented a petition from citizens in the Eighth ward, asking for a water main on Peach alley. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Dunn, a petition for a gas lamp on Harrison street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Gross submitted the following communication:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1868.

To the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—We have sent communications to Councils in regard to the financial condition of the Board of Health, and as yet no attention has been paid to them.

We have now before us bills against the Board to the amount of one thousand dollars unpaid. A large portion of those bills are due hospitals for the care of patients with small pox. Within the past week we have sent five cases of small pox to the hospital, three of them taken from the Home of the Destitute, and the Physician of the Board is now engaged in vaccinating the poor through the city. This work cannot be done without money. We again respectfully and earnestly request your honorable bodies to make the appropriations called for, or we will have to close our doors, as it is impossible for us to continue unless we are able to meet the liabilities of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID FITZSIMMONS,
President Board of Health.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, the communication was received.

Mr. Morrow offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby authorized to certify a warrant on the City Treasurer for two thousand dollars in favor of D. Fitzsimmons, President of the Board of Health, and charge the same to the Contingent Fund. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ogden offered a resolution providing that when the Councils adjourn it be until the second Tuesday of April. Adopted.

Mr. W. R. Brown, a resolution authorizing the Controller to draw his warrant in favor of John O'Keefe, for fifteen dollars and sixty cents, for amount of water rent overpaid by him. Adopted.

WATER PIPE.

Mr. Cochran, a petition from property holders on Smallman street, Ninth Ward, for water pipe on Smallman street. Referred to Water Committee.

GRADING AND PAVING.

Mr. McEwen, a petition for the grading and paving of Gum street. Referred to the Street Committee.

BRIDGE WANTED.

Mr. Wainwright, a petition asking for the extension of Wainwright street to Wainwright's Island, in the Allegheny River. Referred to the Street Committee.

SALT INSPECTOR.

Mr. A. M. Brown presented the following:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned, manufacturers of or dealers in salt in the city of Pittsburgh, believing from experience that the office Inspector of Salt imposes unnecessary trouble on the manufacturer and dealer, and needless expense on the consumer, that as at present constituted is no protection against the sale of an impure article, and being informed that it affords but small revenue to the city, would respectfully petition your honorable bodies that the office of Inspector of Salt be abolished, and that all ordinances now in force relating thereto be repealed.

The petition was signed by all the dealers and manufacturers of salt in the city and vicinity. The petition was received.

An ordinance abolishing the office of Inspector of Salt and repealing sections first and fifth, chapter twelve of the City Code, which provides for the election of said officer, was offered.

Mr. Brown stated he was informed that the officer did not return a sum of more than $50 to the city, and it was of little or no effect.

Mr. Ogden opposed the abolishing of the office. He thought that the rates of inspection were too high. If a proper rate was established it would yield an immense revenue.

Mr. Jones opposed the abolition of the office without time for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Gross, the ordinance was laid over until the next meeting.

COMMUNICATION.

The Chairman read a communication from the Controller, covering sundry bills, accompanied by a resolution authorizing him to draw his warrant for the payment of the bills. The communication was received and the resolution adopted.

FEES OF SALT INSPECTOR.

Mr. Ogden offered an ordinance providing for the regulation of fees of Salt Inspector, fixing them at three cents per barrel.

On motion of Mr. W. R. Brown, the matter was postponed.

CESS POOLS.

Mr. Ogden offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council, to inquire into the cost and expediency of purchasing a machine for cleaning cess pools. Adopted, and Messrs. Ogden and Coffin appointed in Select.

ORDINANCES PASSED FINALLY.

The following ordinances were taken up on third reading and passed finally:

For the grading and paving of Allegheny street, from Penn to Liberty street.

Vine street from Pennsylvania avenue to Reed street.

Centre avenue from Dinwiddie to Kirkpatrick street.

Mulberry alley from Smith to Taylor street.

Smallman street from Morton to Taylor street.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Overhill street from Centre avenue to Rose street. Postponed.

FIRE PLUGS.

Mr. McEwen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to put in five fire plugs on Bedford Avenue, one at the intersection of Carroll street, and one near the center of the square from Cassett to Ledlie street. Referred to the Water Committee.

CITY WATER LOAN.

Mr. W. R. Brown submitted an ordinance providing for the issue of bonds, amounting to the sum of $250,000, of the Water Loan authorized by the act approved Feb. 8, 1868.

The first section authorizes the City Controller to prepare and issue bonds to the amount of $250,000.

Section second provides that the interest on the bonds shall be made payable to bearer semi-annually, with semi-annual coupons attached, to be in sums of one, two, three and five hundred dollars in such proportion as the Committee shall determine, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and shall be payable in twenty-five years after April 1st, 1868, at the office of the City Treasurer, to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, with the corporate seal of the city.

Section third authorizes the Finance Committee to advertise for proposals for the purchase of said bonds, and sell the same to the highest bidder, and that none shall be sold for less than par.

Section fourth provides that the Controller shall keep a strict account of all monies paid out or received relative to said bonds, and cancel all bonds that may, at any time, be paid by the Treasurer.

Mr. Jones moved that it be laid over until the next meeting. Lost.

Mr. McAuley (Mr. Gross in the chair) moved that it be postponed until next meeting. Adopted.

TOLL GATES.

Mr. Gallaher offered the following:

Resolved, That the Road Committee, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, be requested to inquire what action would be necessary to have the toll gates removed beyond the city limits.

Adopted. In C. C. not acted upon.

In all business not otherwise noted C. C. concurred with S. C.

Common Council.

Present: Messrs. Batchelor, Beales, Berger, Boggs, Brush, Caskey, Carroll, Davis, Fitzsimmons, Gerner, Hare, Herron, Hillerman, House, Jeremy, Kremer, Mawhinney, Moorhead, McCleane, Palmer, Rebman, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, Rosewell, A. Scott, Sims, Torley, Torrens, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Welsh, Zern and President Tomlinson.

Absent: Messrs. Ahlborn, Barnhill, Barton, Daub, Bravo, Friday, Hemphill, Meyer and Scott.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. E. House, member elect from the Second ward, being present for the first time, since the organization of the Council for 1868, was duly sworn and took his seat.

OBJECTION TO THE MINUTES.

Mr. Brush objected to the approval of the minutes of the last meeting, stating that the Common Council non-concurred in the action of Select Council in the adoption of a resolution reconsidering previous action of Council protesting against the passage of any bill by the Legislature incorporating a passenger railway with the right to occupy Liberty street, and resolving that Councils are not opposed to such occupation of Liberty street for passenger railway purposes. Mr. Brush said the minutes as read were inconsistent. A motion to non-concur in the resolution had been voted down on a call of the yeas and nays, and subsequently a motion to concur was also voted down, Mr. Brush believing the members had voted under a misapprehension.

The yeas and nays were called on a motion to approve the minutes, resulting: yeas twenty three, nays thirteen, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Batchelor, Beales, Caskey, Davis, Fitzsimmons, Gerner, Hare, Hemphill, Herron, House, McCleane, Palmer, Rebman, Reynolds, Scott, Sims, Torley, Torrens, Verner, Vick, Weldon, and President Tomlinson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Berger, Boggs, Brush, Carroll, Hillerman, Jeremy, Moorhead, Meyer, Reed, Robb, Rosewell, Welsh, Zern—13.

So the minutes were approved.

BUSINESS FROM STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Weldon, from Street Committee, presented:

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Hazlett's alley, Lawrenceville, from Foster to Smallman street. Laid over.

Also, an ordinance for the grading of Miltenberger street from Pennsylvania avenue to Bluff street. Laid over.

Also, an ordinance relative to the Pittsburgh and Minersville Railway Company, relieving it from liability to clean and keep in repair the streets through which it passes, except so much as lies between the rails of the track and one foot outside thereof. Laid over under the rules, objection being made.

Also, an ordinance allowing the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to erect poles in certain streets. Rules suspended and ordinance passed.

Also, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Greenough street to Iron alley. Laid over.

Also, a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his certificate on the Mayor for a warrant in favor of Burke & Gallagher for $15,220, relative to the widening of Chestnut street, and if found necessary and expedient to carry out said ordinance, that action shall be taken in order that a fair and equitable assessment and award of damages be made in the case.

Second. To ascertain what contracts have been entered into by the late borough of Lawrenceville which will have to be completed by the city, the Committee to report to Councils whether said contracts conform with the regulations adopted by the city; also to inquire into the legality of all or any contract which may be presented to them, and if found not to conform to city regulations, or if found illegal, to report what action will be necessary in the premises. The Committee also to examine persons and send for any papers that may be necessary to aid in the investigation.

The communication was received and the resolutions read three times and passed. Select Council concurred and appointed as the Committee of that branch Messrs. Cochran and Ogden. Committee of Common Council not announced.

BEDFORD AVENUE OPENING.

Mr. Hillerman presented a petition for the opening Bedford avenue. Referred to Committee on Surveys and Roads.

COMMITTEE ON PURE WATER.

Mr. Herron, the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of five—two members from the Select and three from the Common Council—be appointed in accordance with the recommendation of the Water Committee in their last annual report, to investigate and report upon the feasibility and expediency of procuring the water from the Allegheny or other streams, together with such other matters as may properly come within the scope of such committee.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Herron, A. Scott and Weldon appointed on part of C. C. Select Council concurred and appointed Messrs. W. R. Brown and Shipton.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFER.

Also, the following:

Resolved, That the Controller is hereby authorized to transfer two thousand dollars from appropriation No. 13 to appropriation No. 23.

Read three times and passed. Select Council non-concurred, there being no such appropriation as No. 23.

ACTION RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Brush moved to reconsider action on the ordinance relieving the Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railway from their contract to keep the streets traversed clean and in good repair, except between and one foot outside of the tracks. The object of the motion was to have the ordinance passed.

Mr. Herron stated it was well known the Passenger Railway Company had not been a paying institution. In the last few years the corporation had sunk $11,000 or $12,000. For this reason the streets were in bad repair, the Company being unable to comply with the terms of the right of way. It was proposed by the ordinance to relieve them of the responsibility.

The rules were suspended—three-fourths voting in the affirmative, in accordance with rule sixteenth—and the ordinance adopted.

In S. C. a motion to suspend the rules was lost.

DUTIES OF SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hillerman presented an ordinance defining the duties of the Survey Committee, viz: to have charge of all surveys ordered for the boundary lines of the consolidated city; to fix and establish permanent monuments along said lines, and have charge of all surveys for the purpose of laying out new streets or straightening old streets; to propose plans; to establish the width of streets, lanes and alleys; to prepare charts of grades; to examine all matters in dispute as to street lines and location of new streets through private property, their decision to be final; to authorize the City Engineer to employ assistance; to keep a journal of their proceedings, and make a full report immediately, exhibiting in detail their transactions.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance read three times and passed. In Select Council the ordinance was postponed, and ordered to be printed one time in papers authorized to do city printing.

In all action not otherwise noted the Select Council concurred.

Adjourned till the second Tuesday in April.

Central Board of Education.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held on Tuesday evening, March 10th, 1868, in the High School Building, Smithfield street, Mr. James M. Brush in the Chair

Members present: Messrs. Brush, Getty, Wilson, McCook, Anderson, Nobbs, Mays, Sergeant and Crawford.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Secretary read the credentials of Dr. Oldshue, member elect from the Third ward, Dr. Covert, from Lawrenceville and T. J. Craig, from Oakland. The credentials were received and the gentlemen named declared members of the Central Board.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The following report of the High school was presented:

PITTSBURGH, March 10, 1868.

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: The Principal of the High School would respectfully report:

From February 3d to the 28th, inclusive, the School was in session twenty days.

Whole number of males 71; average attendance 60 7-20.

Whole number of females 71; average attendance 60 7-20.

Total attendance 124; total average attendance 110 16-20.

Greatest attendance of males 83; least attendance 48.

Greatest attendance of females 65; least attendance 55.

Greatest total attendance 116; least total attendance 104.

Of the teachers Miss Wilkins continued absent till the 28th, Miss Dawson acting as her substitute. Miss Wilkins renewed her duties on the 24 inst. The other teachers were regular in their attendance.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILOTUS DEAN.

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

The Secretary read the report of the Principal of Colored Schools, from which it appears there are 178 scholars enrolled for the month, males 102, females 76; enrolled since 1st Jan., 1868, 283.

Average attendance 76 per cent. Number

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Sergeant, Secretary, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully report that warrants to the amount of $7,997 48 have been drawn since your last regular meeting.

The enumerated attendance, 3,984, is 498 less than the preceding month.

The bill of J. S. Black, of $2.25, for ink, was approved and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Nobbs moved that a vacation of one week be ordered, from the 27th of March to the 6th of April.

Mr. Getty thought that one week would not be long enough for the High School, and moved to amend by extending the time for the High School to the 13th of April.

Dr. McCook believed that the time for all the Schools should be extended to the 13th of April. The teachers, he said, were compelled to attend the Institute, which rendered two weeks necessarily vacation. They had no vacation. He moved an amendment to the motion to that effect, which was lost.

The original motion was adopted.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had been requested to speak to the Board, in reference to obtaining the hall of the colored school building for the use of a colored congregation for worship. He, said, he moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Colored Schools with power to act.

Dr. McCook opposed the motion. He said the building was intended for educational purposes, and the board had no right to grant the request.

Mr. Mays moved to amend by requiring the Committee to report back to the Board.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Dr. McCook, Chairman of the Committee on Salaries, stated that the Committee had not had a final meeting, but that he was authorized to say that a majority of them were in favor of an increase of salaries, provided the Board could devise means to pay the same. He thought that under the circumstances, recommend an increase.

Mr. Anderson, a member of the Committee, thought that the salaries should be increased, but the want of funds to pay the increase prevented it.

The report was received and the Committee retained.

Mr. Sergeant, Chairman of the special committee appointed to secure certain legislation relative to the school laws of the city, reported that the Committee had prepared a bill and forwarded it to Harrisburgh.

The report was received and the Committee discharged.

The meeting adjourned.

Coal Boat Rise.

The recent rains and the general thaw of snow and ice up the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, have combined to gladden the hearts of our coal-boat merchants with a rise which will enable them to run out a large fleet of coal. The greatest activity prevailed on the wharf yesterday, until during the day the new barges and boats were floated into the Ohio on their way to the Southern market. Our river reporter furnishes us with the following table of shipments made yesterday and to be made to-day provided the ice all runs out:

DEPARTED FOR CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	10	—	160,000
Ormsby	6	—	65,000
Total			165,000

WILL LEAVE TO-DAY—LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Fred Wilson	7	—	70,000
Hercules	1	5	110,000
Gardner	—	6	120,000
Warner	5	3	80,000
J. S. Neal	5	—	70,000
Bengal Tiger	4	2	85,000
Arrow	1	4	90,000
Sam Roberts	—	9	90,000
Tom Rose	5	2	80,000
James Gilmore	—	4	80,000
Reindeer	3	3	100,000
Alps	4	3	100,000
Total			1,017,000

CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Hill	3	2	70,000
Wild Cat	—	4	80,000
Tigress	5	2	90,000
Total			1,240,000

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Lake Erie	—	6	120,000
Simpson Horner	—	7	140,000
A. J. Baker	—	5	100,000
Total			360,000

FOR CAIRO.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Battle	—	5	100,000
Resolute	—	5	100,000
Total			200,000

FOR VICKSBURG.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Stella	—	6	120,000
Mary Ann	—	6	120,000
Hawk	7	—	70,000
Total			310,000

FOR MEMPHIS.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Diamond	10	—	100,000

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboat	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Lioness	9	—	90,000
Leopard	9	—	90,000
Gazelle	9	—	90,000
Whale	6	—	60,000
Lion	7	2	100,000
Coal City	10	—	100,000
Sampson	9	—	90,000
Star	5	2	80,000
Gilmore	6	—	60,000
Tiger	6	—	60,000
Collier	5	2	90,000
Greyhound	7	—	70,000
Tom Farrow	7	—	70,000
Total			1,195,000

RECAPITULATION.

Cincinnati	1,195,000
Louisville	1,017,000
New Orleans	360,000
Cairo	310,000
Vicksburg	310,000
Memphis	100,000
Total	3,472,000

Surety.—Lucinda Somers appeared before Alderman Thomas and made information charging Clara Annis with using threatening and abusive language toward her little daughter. The defendant was arrested by officer Rigby, and after a hearing gave bail to appear at Court.

Pitt-burgh Burglar.—James McAlees, a Pitts-urgh shoemaker, who has lately took up his residence in Steubenville, has been committed for burglarizing a store in that town. The evidence against him is of a positive character.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, March 10.—On motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., W. J. Baird, of Somerset county, and Charles Hower, of Snyder county, were qualified and admitted to practice at the bar of this Court.

The libel against twenty-five barrels of whisky, owned by Hess & Robbins, of Luzerne county, was dismissed.

In the bankruptcy branch, final discharges were made in the cases of G. W. Griswold and Louise Morse, of Luzerne county.

A petition of adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Andrew Jackson, of Titusville, Crawford county.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, March 10.—John Brown, of Birmingham, pled guilty to the larceny of a pair of boots, valued at ten dollars, the property of John Eccles. Sentence deferred.

John Thompson was placed on trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery, on complaint of Cyrus Miller, his brother in law. Verdict guilty of assault and battery.

Meeting of the Philadelphia Petroleum Association.

A meeting of the Philadelphia Petroleum Association was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, in that city, March 10th. The meeting was organized by calling A. R. M'Henry, Esq., to the chair. W. W. Seley, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

After some remarks by D. L. Miller, in explanation of the call of the meeting, it was moved by Mr. Ward that they are entirely opposed to any tax on oil and heartily endorse the action of the National Convention of refiners and dealers in Petroleum held in Pittsburgh on the 5th and 6th ultimo. Motion carried.

On motion of D. L. Miller, Jr., it was

Resolved, That until the tax shall be entirely removed, we are opposed to any additional regulations that would add expense to oil in bond, and that we are especially opposed to the stamp tax that has been proposed to be placed on refined oil for exportation.

On motion of Mr. Theodore E. Tack, it was,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to proceed to Washington, in part in concord with the Committee appointed by the National Convention.

Messrs. H. H. King, C. A. Griscom, J. P. Logan and W. W. Seley, were appointe l this Committee.

W. G. Warden moved that a Committee, composed of Emil Schalk, Orville, T. Waring, A. H. Tack and C. A. Griscom be appointed to draft articles for the Petroleum Association of Philadelphia. The motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. Mr. A. R. McHenry.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record by H. Sulvely, Esq., Recorder, March 9th, 1868:

D. W. Lewis to John Tower, Nov. 27th, 1867; lot No. 2 in W. P. Baum's plan of lots in East Liberty, on Penn street.....$1,200

Lucas Gross to Jonas Smith, May 1st, 1867; lot on Eleanor street, Collins Township, 30 by 100 feet.....$1,600

Eve's Orphan Asylum to Joseph Henry, Oct. 19th, 1866; a lot in Manchester, on Union Avenue, 48 by 80 feet.....$550

Allegheny city to Peter Fornoff, Oct. 1st, 1866; a lot in the Allegheny Poor Farm plan, containing 7 acres and 120 perches $3,487

Edmund Wilkins to Charles Klein, Feb. 8, 1868; lots 17 and 18, in Wilkins plan of Lawrenceville, on Butler street and Liberty street, and extending back 100 ft.$2,300

Joseph H. Dudley to Julius L. Schmidt, April 9, 1867; lot on Franklin street, Manchester, 20 by 100 feet.....$1,000

Thomas Reynolds et al, to Benjamin Coursin, April 7, 1866; lot of ground in Elizabeth township, containing 8 acres and 24 perches.....$1,208

Thomas Mc King to Mitchell alley, September 26, 1867; lot on Harmony street, East Birmingham, 20 by 72 feet.....$600

Alexander W. Ewing to Joseph C. Bardell, March 4, 1868; lot on Brown avenue, Scott township, 40 by 100 ft. $4,125

John Cunningham to John Brown, March 7, 1868; lot on Mitchell alley, East Birmingham, 20 by 60 ft.....$600

In a New Place.

In order to give his undivided attention to his advertising and European express, exchange and steamship agencies, Mr. William Bingham, Jr., has severed his connection with the Adams Express Company, with whose office in this city he has been identified during the past ten years. He has opened an office in the second story of the *Chronicle* building, where he will devote his exclusive attention to the agencies referred to. Among his agencies are those for all the more popular European steamship lines and the California mail line. His advertising agency is also largely increased, being authorized to receive advertisements for nearly all the newspapers in the country. He also has the agency for Gaskill & Co.'s European Express, Boston and Express office. We feel that commendation of Mr. Bingham is unnecessary, as a few of our business citizens are more widely known and universally esteemed.

Assault and Battery Cases

The following informations for assault and battery were made before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday:

Rosana Hartman against Dan Robinson. She alleges that the accused struck her with his fist and knocked her down. A warrant was issued.

Catharine Carpenter against Henry Han. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

John Delaney against Catharine Boyle and Michael Colbert. The accused were arrested and gave bail for their appearance on Saturday, when they will have a hearing.

Love's Troubles.—Miss Kate Boyle yesterday entered complaint against John Delaney, before Mayor Blackmore. The parties are near neighbors. A young man who had been "courting" a sister of Mr. Delaney's proved fickle and turned his attentions to Miss Boyle. Mr. Delaney resented this transfer and to avenge his wronged sister threatened to break the head of Miss Boyle with a lump of coal. He even attempted to do it, but Miss Boyle resisted and inflicted a severe personal chastisement on the assailer. After all this, she entered this complaint, and had the unfortunate avenger of his sister's wrongs bound over to keep the peace. Bedford avenue is the street where all the parties reside.

The "P. R."—On Monday evening Allegheny City was the scene of an incipient prize fight between two rather well known sporting characters, for the prize ring. A lumber yard near Anderson street was the scene of the momentous conflict which embraced five rounds, and lasted about one hour, by which time the stronger one was declared victor. Of course such affairs are as disgusting in the small as in the great, and boys who will take part in them will probably, if able, do so as men. None of the few gore bedizened in Allegheny were in the neighborhood, and nobody was arrested.

Ingratitude.—A few days since Julius Demoulin came to the office of Dr. De Roulette, on Grant street, and represented to the Doctor that he was out of employment, and being a native of France, from whence the Doctor hails, he "took him in" and kept him, until yesterday, when the ungrateful dog, the Doctor alleges, stole his watch and left. He made information before the Mayor yesterday, and a warrant was issued for Demoulin, but the officers had not succeeded in finding him at last accounts.

Collision.—Some delay and damage was caused yesterday morning about half past seven, by a collision between the Fort Wayne train on Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, near Osborne Station, just the other side of Sewickley. One train was run into from behind by the other which was going considerably faster. Two or three of the rear cars of the former were a good deal battered, and a short detention was necessary. No one was injured.

An accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on Monday morning, by which the mail train, which left here at 7:30 in the morning, was partly wrecked and delayed some six hours. The train had reached the Lucesco Oil Works, some twenty-five miles up the road, when it ran upon a broken rails The tender, the mail car and two coaches were thrown from the track and more or less damaged. No one was injured.

Leg Broken.—John Hooper, a newsboy, twelve years of age, was attacked by a team of horses belonging to Hollinshead & Co., on Liberty street, on Monday morning, and had his leg broken below the knee. Officer O'Conner, seeing the affray, went to the boy's rescue, and carried him to the house on Webster street and a physician was called in who reduced the fracture.

A Wife Beater.—Rose Leonard made information before Alderman Thomas, yesterday, charging her husband, Pat. Leonard, with assault and battery. She also found his cheeks and shoulders bit on all occasions. The parties reside on Grazam's Hill. He was arrested and gave bail for his appearance at Court.

Larceny.—John A. Reel made information before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, charging Anna Riley with the larceny of a silver watch and several articles of jewelry. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

Felonious Assault and Battery.—Geo Hunter was charged with felonious assault and battery, yesterday, before Mayor Blackmore, on oath of Charles Beckley. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Masonic.—With Masonic honors the body of A. V. Scott, Esq., will be interred to-day.

Graduated and Returned to Pittsburgh.

We are pleased to learn that T. L. Oldshue, M. D., son of Dr. L. Oldshue, of No. 152 Grant street, this city, who has just completed a thorough course at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, has returned, and in future will practice in connection with his father. Dr. Oldshue, at his final examination, by the best medical and surgical authority in this country, received the highest graduation honors. He will be a very acceptable and valuable assistant to his father, the Professor, whose fame as a successful practitioner is bringing more to his care than he can attend to. We tender the Doctor our congratulations on the successful and honorable termination of his theoretical course of study, and trust, and believe his practical course will be equally so.

Committed Again.—Michael McGarvy and Hugh Connelly, charged with robbing Mary Connelly, had a hearing yesterday, and in default of $1,000 bail were committed to jail to answer at Court.

Breach of the Peace.—Officer Peter Balsner made information before Alderman Mullen yesterday, charging Philip Sternagle with a breach of the peace. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Taken Over.—Peter Kiel, convicted of seduction and sentenced to the Penitentiary, was taken to that institution yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Thomas Cluley.

The lower portions of Johnstown, Pa., were completely inundated yesterday by a great freshet in the Conemaugh river.

—The town of Pittsfield experienced its most disastrous fire for many years on Wednesday morning last. A brick block, three stories high, and occupied in every portion, was entirely destroyed. The total loss will reach $50,000, of which W. M. Rood, the owner of the block, loses $12,000. There was but a small amount of insurance.

RIVER NEWS

The river appeared to be at a stand last evening with sixteen feet in the channel by the Allegheny, and fifteen and a half feet by Monongahela marks. There was still considerable floating ice in the Allegheny yesterday, but, we presume, that by to-day it will be pretty well run out. The weather continues soft and unsettled, with occasional showers of rain, in the middle of the afternoon the thermometer was up to 62 degrees above zero.

There has been no arrivals or departures since last we issued, but the list of departures to-day, including the Argosy, for Cincinnati, and Armadillo, for St. Louis. The Kenton, if she did not leave last night, will leave this morning.

The New York is to be sold at auction on Saturday, and it is reported that the Imperial will be withdrawn from the Cairo trade. The Importer is a good boat, but two years old, and is in first-rate condition for business.

Capt. Geo. W. Reed, and clerks Russell and Spiase, arrived here from Cincinnati yesterday, having come through by rail. As we noted at the time, Capt. Reed sold his boat, the Col. Anderson, at Cincinnati, and that is why he is still in the city. Information is also received that the Kate Kearns, Reed's other boat, is in port at Cincinnati, and is now engaged in "trapping brier."

Business was quite active at the landing yesterday, the offerings for all points being quite liberal, and so many men, drays, horses and freight on the wharf at one time, reminded us of old times, before there were so many railroads.

The Sallie, Capt. Stockdale's new steamer, is now in turn, and will be the first boat out for St. Louis and the Upper Missouri. The Wauanita and Leni Leoti will load after the Sallie.

The Mary Savage and barges, Capt. Campbell, is filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and will leave to-day without fail. Shippers will, therefore, hurry down their freight and bills of lading as soon as possible.

A large number of coal tugs had steam up yesterday and were engaged in getting tows in safe shape. Two of them, the O. S. Grimsby and Sylvester, are reported as having deserted, and the whole fleet will doubtless get off to-day and to-morrow. The "scum" it is estimated will reach over three millions of bushels in the aggregate, as follows:

Cincinnati	1,400,000 bushels
Louisville	867,000 "
New Orleans	400,000 "
Cairo	200,000 "
Vicksburg	300,000 "
Memphis	100,000 "
Total	3,472,000 "

The J. N. McCullough, Capt. Gen. H. Moore, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-morrow morning. The Hornet, formerly the Scotia, will be ready to take the place of the Lee Leoti in the Parkersburg trade in about a week.

The R. C. Gray from Cairo and Jolls No. 2 from Zanesville, are among the first boats due.

COAL BOAT RISE.—In our local columns will be found a statement of the coal which will be run out to-day on the rise, for points below.

An attempt was made at Quincy on Wednesday last to launch the steamer Jessie at the ship yard on the bay. The ways gave way when the boat was being moved into the water, and she stuck fast on the ways. In other words, the Hurst was brought so, and an effort was made to pull her into the bay. This move resulted rather disastrously, as a hole was stove into the Jessie by the proceeding, which will now have to go on the docks for repairs.

A brilliant Californian has invented a new method of propelling vessels. He connects three boats together in a line, and expects the two on the ends, by the rise and fall of the waves, to move the machinery in the central vessel, which shall propel all three. The beauty of this would be that a vessel having this "improvement" would go faster in a heavy sea, but what would be the result in a calm, perhaps in severe weather might be performed by rocking the boats.

We extract the following items from the St. Louis *Republican*, of Saturday. The continued freshet in the Mississippi has caused a rise of two feet in the river at this point, and the prospects are that it will continue to rise for several days. Four steamers left for New Orleans yesterday, and six more will leave to-day. The Ben Campbell, Capt. Hillman, left for Memphis yesterday, with a full cargo of freight. United States army supplies, to Fort Leavenworth, was yesterday morning finally forwarded for the Omaha Post. Yards and Slightly improved figure over the Stubbins. The latest adopted by Messrs. Nelson & Morris is 7½ c wagon and 8¼ for forge. The first bid was 7½ per lb, payable in gold wagon and 8¼ forge. The last bid was 7¾ wagon and 8¾ forge, in favor of the bonds. Information are a pretty good thing some times. The Ida Steadman has left here for Memphis in part to-day, and the whole fleet will doubtless get off to-day and to-morrow. The "scum" it is estimated will reach over three millions of bushels in the aggregate, as follows:

The Kentucky has been purchased by Messrs. Hillman & Co., and Thomas & Co., the well known and enterprising commission owners in tobacco, silks, and dress goods. The first named firm were interested in the Kentucky before, unfortunately, we find they are unable to meet their maturing obligations.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: Money continues very cheap in London and Paris, but the Bank of England Five Twenties are low in England and Germany, and the Liverpool cotton market, with occasional fluctuations, is unsettled and weak. The tone is also unfavorable on this side. On the other hand, our own business for the spring looks well for a large amount of trade, and the prospect of a much better demand than last spring, at more remunerative prices, for foreign dry goods. This is owing to the near approach of the season against the amount making against cotton from the South, and cotton and other dozens in the country. The crop of 1868 is already secured from California; so that as far as rates of freight are concerned, we do not see why it will not be cheaper to ship American goods out.

—Clearing operations reported by James P. Brady & Co.:

U. S. 6's, 1881	109½
" 5-20s, 1865	105½
" 5-20s, 1867	106½
" 5-20s, 1868	106½
" 10-40s	96½
6 per cent. Jan and July, '68	100½
" " April and July, '81	107½
June, 7.30s	105½
July 7.30s	105½
May Comp. 1865	118

Rivers and Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—River rising slowly with eight feet nine inches in canal by the mark. Weather cloudy and growing cold.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Weather mild. Has been raining steadily since three o'clock Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Rain still continues throughout this region.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Weather cloudy and warm, and the River still rising. Departed—Richmond, New Orleans; Marble City, St. Louis; Emma No. 3, with four hundred tons of groceries, and 200 bales cotton, left here for Cincinnati. In port—Quitman, Minnesota.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—The River is falling with six and a half feet on the Muscle Shoals. Weather quite warm with indications of rain. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo.

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